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BLOODGOOD NURSERIES



B. F. Foulk

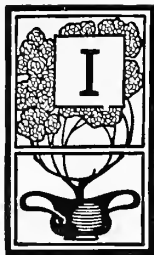
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BLOODGOOD NURSERIES

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PREFACE



IN PRESENTING a new edition of our catalogue, we tender thanks for past patronage and respectfully solicit its continuance. With confidence in our patrons and ourselves, we offer our past record as our promise for the future.

Bloodgood Nurseries, the oldest nurseries in America, have, for the past few years, been under new management and control, and these years were the most prosperous in its history. We have, in the period named, moved our office and all our stock to a new location. Recently we have found it necessary, owing to the suburban trend of population, to establish a branch on a tract of land seven miles east of our main office. We are now ready to transact business there as well as at our main nursery.

Our new property lies on the I. U. Willets road, one-half mile west of Albertson Corner, and is accessible by trolley from Flushing and other North Shore points. Those desirous of reaching it by train may do so by going to Mineola and thence by trolley or by train direct to Albertson.

There is not in all America a locality where there exists a more extended native flora than on Long Island, and Flushing, the oldest nursery center in the country, can show in addition a great variety of beautiful introduced trees and shrubs. Here may be seen fine specimens that will show prospective planters what they may reasonably expect for their toil and effort.

In this catalogue we have endeavored to classify and describe what we have to offer in such manner that those desiring aid may be assisted in making judicious selections that will satisfy not the present only, but the future as well.

It is most important that the planning of something so lasting as landscape adornment be done intelligently. A knowledge of the trees used and their ultimate growth is essential to the best success and it is therefore desirable that prospective purchasers see the stock offered.

To all interested we extend a cordial invitation to visit the nurseries at any time.

To reach us from New York City, take the L. I. R. R., North Shore division to Broadway, Flushing. We are only ten miles from the city and ten minutes' walk from the station. In addition, there are trolley lines from New York City, Brooklyn and Jamaica, from which point we are easily reached from the South and East of the Island. Visitors by trolley from Jamaica or New York City will get off at 22d St. and Franconia Avenue and go directly east to our office—five cents fare from either place. From New York or Long Island City passengers will transfer to the Jamaica trolley at Flushing Bridge.

Post Office—Flushing, N. Y.

Express—Flushing, N. Y.

Freight—Auburndale, L. I.

Passenger Depot—Broadway, Flushing.

BLOODGOOD NURSERIES,

W. F. FOULK, Manager

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

We exercise the greatest care to produce only high-grade nursery stock, eliminating every year such trees and plants as we find defective or diseased. We take all possible care in the digging, packing, shipping and delivery of our products, thus insuring to the planter the best results obtainable.

We do not guarantee our plants to grow under all conditions and we do not replace stock that perishes on the customer's premises, unless it can be plainly proven that such loss or failure is directly due to negligence or carelessness on the part of our employees.

We have frequently seen stock planted on adjacent places, practically in the same kind of soil, under apparently like conditions, but the care and treatment entirely different, the one an entire success, the other almost a complete failure, and the nurseryman commended or censured accordingly.

If the following instructions are strictly adhered to there will be little trouble experienced in making our stock grow, unless you are handling some of the species that are known to be extremely difficult to move, such as Sweet Cherry, Birch, Beech, Tulip Tree, Sweet Gum and a number of others.

Success in planting depends largely upon the treatment given trees and hardy plants when received. At once, on arrival, the stock should be planted; or the roots protected from the sun or drying wind by moist earth covering or by heeling-in in trenches of good, mellow soil. If material be received in cold weather or the stock frozen, the cases or bales should be placed in a cool, moist cellar until the frost is removed. The planting can then be done without the slightest injury. In heeling-in any trees or shrubs care should be exercised to have all the roots covered and in direct contact with the soil.

While for permanent planting all trees and hardy plants should be set at about the same depth as they have grown in the nursery, in heeling-in they should be set deep in the trenches. A slanting position gives better protection. The roots should always be thoroughly wet before planting. This causes the earth to adhere more closely.

It is of the utmost importance that good, well drained, fertile soil be used in planting, and the more the better. After the roots are spread out in their natural positions, the earth should be pressed down firmly, so that both the fibers and larger roots be thus held in proper place. This method is sometimes referred to as "the use of the heel in planting." Perhaps more failures in transplanting result from the lack of compliance with these conditions than from any other cause.

Mulching the surface over the roots of newly planted trees, etc., is always desirable. In dry soils in some instances this is almost indispensable for best results. Freshly cut grass, partially rotted manure, or straw may be used for this purpose.

We do not approve of indiscriminate and extensive pruning at any period of a tree's life, but if the roots are much shortened, some pruning of the top is necessary to maintain a balance. Beech, Oak, Sweet Gum, Mulberry and Tulip Trees ought to be shortened in very severely.

Cut to the trunk or a bud always, that you may not later have unsightly and dead spurs on the tree that delay the process of healing.

Planting Evergreens is more difficult than planting deciduous trees, particularly if large, and extra care must be taken to keep the roots from becoming dry. Chances of success are much greater with small and medium-sized trees, and choice and rare sorts should be moved with a ball of earth attached when possible. The safety of this practice very greatly counterbalances increased cost, and we strongly urge patrons to adopt it. A charge for such additional labor must be made, but it will be reasonable.

Another important factor to be considered is the time of planting. Most deciduous stock may be safely planted either in Spring or Fall, though there are a few varieties which can not always be safely transplanted in the Fall. Consult us on this matter and we will advise you according to our experience of many years. In the Spring the planting season opens early in April, while in the Fall most plants are matured and can be moved in October and until the ground is frozen.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs may be planted in April and May, and also from about the middle of August up to October, depending somewhat on climatic and weather conditions.

All plants set out should be copiously watered from time to time unless the planting is favored by abundant rains.

Herbaceous plants may be planted in either Spring or Fall, preferably, however, in September; our experience has proven this to be the most favorable time under all conditions, also insuring best blooming results for the coming season. This stock should be well mulched before severe Winter sets in. The mulching should not be done indiscriminately. Some varieties can be well covered with rotted manure, while others—like Hollyhock, Foxglove, Canterbury Bells, etc.—are best protected by a covering of leaves and some coarse manure on top. Better yet is to take up such kinds as are subject to decay from extreme moisture and store them in a moderately dry coldframe.

LANDSCAPE WORK

To those who have time and do not wish to employ experienced help, the following suggestions will be helpful:

Endeavor from the beginning to picture in your mind the appearance of the work when completed, and also what the result will be in after years when the trees and plants have attained their growth.

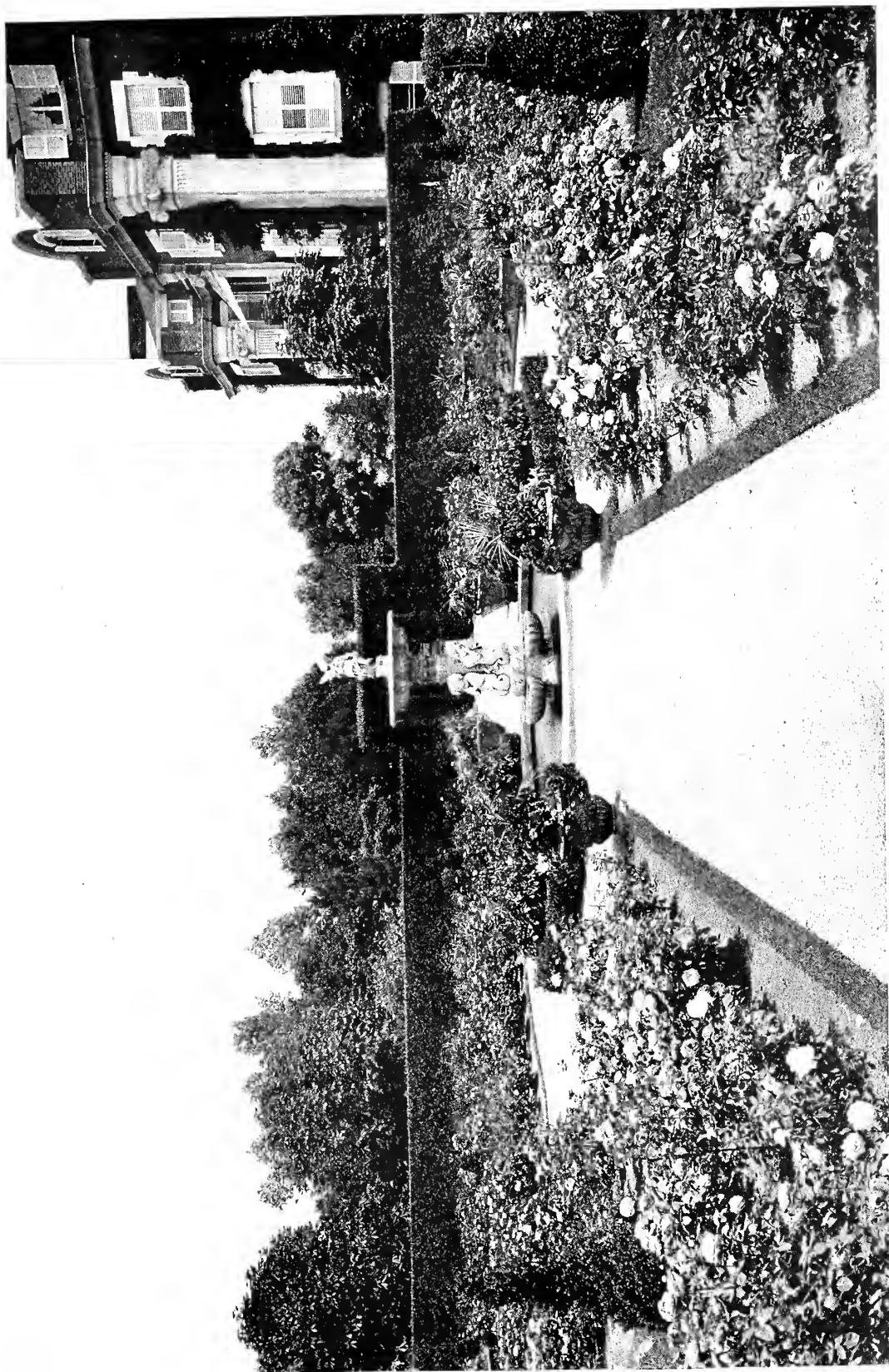
The first step will be to locate your drives and walks; these should be conveniently placed and as few and short as possible; a slight curve, however, is more graceful and pleasing to the eye than a straight line. In grading, be sure and have at least a foot of good soil on top. Try to avoid steep terraces; slopes of easy, natural curves will keep in order much longer, seldom require repair and are easier to mow and take care of. If a steep bank is indispensable, it may be planted in masses with shrubbery and plants suited to the location.

In placing the trees and shrubs preserve the desirable views, screening the objectionable. Trees with bold outlines, planted at a distance, will give character, while groups of the smaller growing and more select varieties should lend charm to the foreground. Procure such as are best adapted to the location and are easily taken care of and that will produce a variety of flower and foliage to make your grounds attractive throughout the year.

In arranging the plantings, leave as large an open stretch of lawn as possible, and on the outskirts of the grounds plant in masses and beds with large bays and projections, to which later, if desired, new acquisitions may be added. Consider the size of the plants at maturity, that the largest may be placed at the rear, and not hide those of smaller growth. Give each full room for development. If immediate effect is desired, the planting can be thickly made by placing first what is to remain permanently, allowing ample room for their development, then fill in about these with plants which are later to be removed.

We shall be glad to confer with those interested in landscape development.





ATTRACTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

DECIDUOUS TREES

All the trees offered have been one or more times transplanted, are of standard commercial grade, shapely and well rooted.

Figures after specific names indicate approximately the height of the trees when approaching maturity.

ACER. Maple.

- **campestre.** *English Cork Maple.* 20 feet. A small round-headed tree of neat habit and foliage, having a peculiar corky bark.
- **colchicum rubrum.** *Red Colchicum Maple.* 20 feet. From Japan. Young growth of wood and foliage bright crimson. Medium size, round and elegant form. Distinct and beautiful.
- **dasyarpum.** *Silver Maple.* 60 feet. Well known and popular. Of rapid growth; round, irregular form; leaves light green above, silvery beneath. Recommended for immediate effect.
- **Wieri laciniatum.** *Wier's Cut-leaved Maple.* 50 feet. Leaves finely cut. Habit distinctly pendulous. An attractive and desirable tree. If pruned, well adapted to small places.
- **Negundo.** *Box Elder. Ash-leaved Maple.* 25 feet. A native tree with light green foliage and greenish colored smooth bark. Desirable for contrast and for its extreme hardiness.

ACER—Continued.

- **Pennsylvanicum.** *Moose-wood or Striped Bark Maple.* 25 feet. A rather small tree with large leaves and bark curiously striped green and white. Conspicuous in Winter.
- **platanoides.** *Norway Maple.* 40 feet. A large, round-headed, handsome tree. Foliage dense and dark green, remaining on the tree until late in the Fall. Reliable everywhere, and especially valuable for street planting.
- **platanoides Schwedleri.** *Purple-leaved Norway Maple.* 35 feet. Bright crimson in early Spring, fading to dull purple in late Summer. Of vigorous habit, and for contrast desirable.
- **Pseudo-platanus.** *Sycamore Maple.* 50 feet. A well-known and, in some localities, a desirable tree; particularly valuable near the sea. Bark smooth, with large green leaves.
- **purpurea.** 40 feet. *Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple.* Leaves green on the upper surface; the under surface and the leaf petioles being of pronounced purplish tint.

ACER—Continued

- **rubrum.** *Scarlet or Red Maple.* 40 feet. A fine native tree, thriving everywhere, but particularly in damp soil. Is much admired for its red blossoms in Spring and deep crimson foliage in Fall.
- **saccharum.** *Sugar Maple.* 50 feet. A symmetrical, handsome tree for all purposes. Finely colored foliage in Autumn. Desirable everywhere.
- **spicatum.** *Mountain Maple.* 15 feet. A shrubby tree bearing erect racemes of greenish-yellow flowers. Suited to borders or small groups.
- **Tataricum Ginnala.** *Tartarian Maple.* 12 feet. A shrubby tree with divided leaves. Good for grouping, or singly on small lawns or in angles.

ACER JAPONICUM. Japanese Maples.

The Japan Maples are trees of dwarf habit, with very graceful and often deeply colored foliage. They may be treated as shrubs in masses, and for this reason we group them separately. There are a great many variations in these trees, but we select only the most pronounced, hardiest and best.

- **aureum.** *Golden-leaved Maple.* 10 feet. A rare and distinct variety. Foliage of pronounced golden color.
- **polymorphum.** *Japan Maple.* 15 feet. The parent type of most Japan Maples and a shrubby tree of very great merit. Of slow growth, dense habit, and deeply lobed foliage. The very best if natural green is wanted.
- **atropurpureum.** *Purple-leaved Maple.* 10 feet. The most popular variety. Foliage of intense purple, and in early Spring especially beautiful. Is effectively grown singly or in groups.
- **dissectum.** *Green Cut-leaved Maple.* 5 feet. The foliage of this and the next variety is indeed most handsome, the habit dwarf and pendulous. A lovely little tree.
- **atropurpureum.** *Purple Cut-leaved Maple.* 6 feet. A variety with deeply cut almost fern-like foliage of dwarf and pendulous habit. Foliage green and purple, and tree hardy.
- **nigrum.** 10 feet. Foliage and branches of the darkest shade, almost black; more permanent than any other variety; habit erect. Rare and choice.

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut.

- **hippocastanum.** *European Horse Chestnut.* 60 feet. Of rather slow growth, but ultimately attaining large size, and in good soil becomes a magnificent tree. Its large panicles of white flowers in May are its glory. An enduring and desirable tree.
- **flore plena.** *Double Flowering Horse Chestnut.* 40 feet. Exactly like the type except that the flowers are double and in the fact that it bears no fruit. It is more desirable than the type for these reasons.



One of our Blocks of Norway Maples—See page 4

ÆSCULUS—Continued

- **rubicunda.** *Red-flowering Horse Chestnut.* 40 feet. Form more rounded than the white flowering, bearing large panicles of showy red flowers. A magnificent tree.
- **rubra flore plena.** 30 feet. This is a grafted tree bearing abundantly double red flowers. Not so strong a grower as the others.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

- **glandulosa.** 30 feet. A very rapid-growing, open-headed tree, with large, pinnate foliage of bright green color and tropical appearance. Will thrive under conditions fatal to most other trees.

ALNUS. Alder.

- **glutinosa.** *European Alder.* 40 feet. A very rapid-growing, upright tree with wavy wedge-shaped foliage. Will thrive in wet soil.
- **laciniata imperialis.** *Imperial Cut-leaved Alder.* 30 feet. A stately tree of graceful habit with large and deeply lacinated foliage.

AMELANCHIER. Snowy Mespilus.

- **Botryapium.** *Juneberry, or Shadbush.* 20 feet. A desirable native tree, bearing in early Spring a profusion of white blossoms, followed later by purplish edible fruit.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach.

- **Persica.** 10 feet. Double crimson, rose and white. Extremely handsome and showy, blooming in April. Grouped, the three colors are very effective.

ARALIA. Hercules Club.

- **pentaphylla.** 10 feet. A prickly shrub or small tree, with lustrous bright green foliage.
- **spinosa.** 15 feet. Tree of small size, with very prickly stem and tropical appearance. Leaves pinnate. Immense panicles of white flowers in August.

BENZOIN.

- **odoriferum.** *Spicewood.* 10 feet. A small shrubby tree. Smooth, dark-colored bark and dark green leaves. The whole plant is fragrant. Yellow flowers in early Spring, before the leaves appear, and scarlet fruit in Summer; highly ornamental.

BETULA. Birch.

- **alba.** *White Birch.* 40 feet. Of rapid and symmetrical growth; particularly effective in Winter on the border of a wood or evergreen belt.
- **fastigiata.** *Pyramidal White Birch.* 40 feet. Like the preceding, except its habit, which is columnar and attractive by contrast.
- **laciniata.** *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.* 40 feet. Of most graceful pendant habit; slender, yet vigorous growth, and white bark. Leaves finely cut. Deservedly popular.
- **pendula Youngii.** 15 feet. A tree of most grotesque and striking irregular form and of distinctly pendulous habit. White bark.
- **purpurea.** *Purple-leaved Birch.* 40 feet. This sort has purple leaves, and the bark has in it a tint of the same color. Desirable for contrasts.
- **lenta.** *Sweet Birch.* 40 feet. Makes a large, shapely tree, with dark smooth bark of an aromatic odor and agreeable sweet flavor.
- **lutea.** *Yellow Birch.* 45 feet. Sometimes confounded with *Lenta*, but quite distinct, its yellow bark alone identifying it.
- **nigra.** *Red Birch.* 45 feet. Distinguished by its shaggy red bark. Does best in damp soil. Habit broadly pyramidal, foliage glossy.
- **papyrifera.** *Canoe, or Paper Birch.* 50 feet. A native American tree of large size. Bark brilliant white, the leaves large and handsome.
- **populifolia.** *American White Birch.* 30 feet. A small rapid-growing, short-lived tree, thriving in very poor soil. Bark white and conspicuous in Winter.

BROUSSONETIA.

- **papyrifera.** *Paper Mulberry.* A very ornamental, fast growing tree; foliage large, variously lobed and hairy; greenish flowers.

CARPINUS.

- **Americana.** *Hornbeam.* 20 feet. A native species in growth quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and form more irregular.
- **Betulus.** *European Hornbeam.* 20 feet. Thick, dense habit and slow growth. Good for screens and hedges.

CARYA. Hickory.

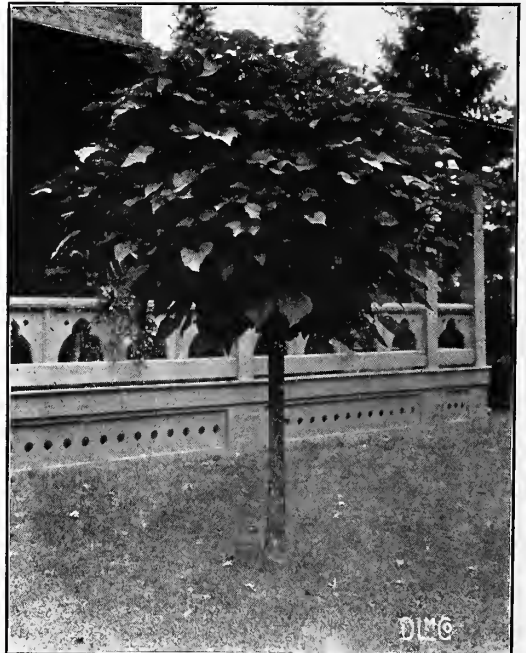
- **alba.** *Shell Bark Hickory.* 50 feet. Distinguished by its loose, shaggy bark. The nuts are thin shelled and of best quality.

CASTANEA. Chestnut.

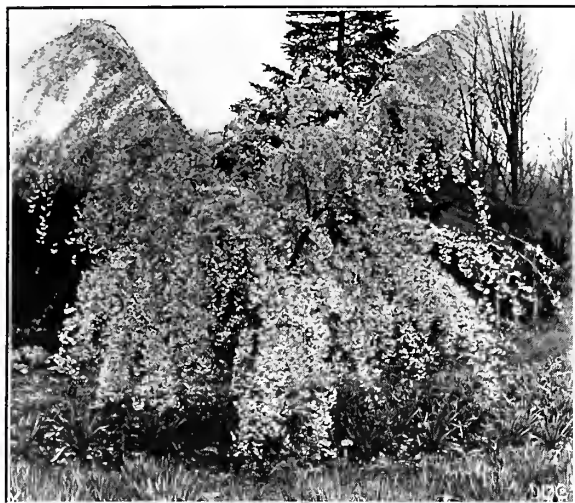
- **Americana.** *American Chestnut.* 50 feet. A valuable tree for ornament and timber, and especially desirable for its nuts, which for sweetness surpass all others. Its season of bloom is about July 4th.
- **Japonica.** *Japan Chestnut.* 20 feet. Habit and foliage like Spanish Chestnut; produces large fruit when young.
- **vesca.** *Spanish Chestnut.* 30 feet. Of large size, with wide-spreading branches. Nuts larger than our native species, but not of such good quality.
- **Paragon.** 25 feet. Another improved variety, distinguished for early bearing and sweeter nuts.

CATALPA.

- **Bungei.** *Dwarf Catalpa. Umbrella Tree.* 8 feet. Grafted 6 feet high it makes a round-headed tree of much use in ornamental planting.
- **speciosa.** *Western Catalpa.* 40 feet. Of very rapid growth and tropical appearance. A most desirable tree for ornament, because of its abundant and attractive bloom in Midsummer. Timber valuable.



Catalpa Bungei



Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula

CELTIS.

- **occidentalis.** *Nettle Tree.* 80 feet. A large, native tree, much resembling the Elm. It is comparatively free from insect attack, and is for that reason most promising as a substitute for the Elm.

CERASUS. *Cherry.*

- **avium alba plena.** *Double-flowering Cherry.* 30 feet. Large double white flowers produced in great abundance in early Spring.
- **Japonica, James H. Veitch.** 20 feet. The best double-flowering pink Japanese Cherry. Recently introduced.
- **rosea pendula.** 15 feet. A weeping form of Japanese origin. Grafted on tall stems the branches droop gracefully to the ground. In early May covered with rosy pink flowers. Very attractive and beautiful.
- **serotina.** *Native Black Cherry.* 25 feet. Covered in May with long spikes of white flowers, followed by black cherries. A pretty ornamental tree.
- **Sinensis flore plena.** *Chinese Double-flowering Cherry.* Double white flowers.

CERCIS. *Judas Tree.*

- **Canadensis.** *American Judas.* 20 feet. A small round-headed tree, bearing an abundance of rosy-pink flowers in early May before the leaves appear. Foliage heart-shaped and shining green.
- **Japonica.** *Japan Judas.* 10 feet. Of dwarf habit; usually only a large shrub, which is the best form. Flowers in early May of a deep rose color. Very conspicuous and desirable.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM. *Katsura.*

- **Japonicum.** 20 feet. A Japan tree of large size in its own country. Heart-shaped leaves, dark green above and silvery below. Leaf stalks and veins have a purplish tint. Of handsome pyramidal growth. Prefers a damp soil.

CLADRASTIS. *Yellow Wood.*

- **tinctoria.** 25 feet. A beautiful American tree of globular form bearing racemes of white sweet-scented pea-shaped flowers in June. Rare.

CORNUS. *Dogwood.*

- **florida.** *White Dogwood.* 20 feet. A beautiful small-sized native tree, bearing an abundance of white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruit and brilliant crimson foliage in Autumn.
- **pendula.** *Weeping Dogwood.* 12 feet. Foliage, flowers and fruit identical with the species, but of distinctly weeping habit.
- **rubra.** *Red-flowering Dogwood.* 20 feet. Habit and character same as its parent, but bearing deep rose-colored flowers of great beauty. Of recent introduction. Popular and valuable.

- **Kousa.** 15 feet. A small tree, native of China and Japan. Foliage more abundant and leaves narrower than our common Dogwood. Flowers creamy white, appearing after the leaves in June and contrasting finely with the green foliage.

For other Species, see Shrubs.



Cercis Japonica

CRATÆGUS. Thorn.

- **Azarolus, Carriere.** Foliage of a dark, glossy green; fruit large, dark red, showy and hangs to the tree long into the Winter.
- **coccinea.** *Scarlet-fruited Thorn.* 20 feet. A fine native variety; blooms in May, producing white blossoms, succeeded by scarlet fruit; large foliage.
- **cordata.** *Washington Thorn.* 20 feet. A very desirable species. Foliage colors beautifully in Autumn. Abundant red fruit in clusters remaining on the tree well into the Winter.
- **Crus-galli.** *Cockspur Thorn.* 10 feet. A widely distributed native variety with very long and extremely sharp spines. Fruit abundant and bright red. Makes a good hedge.
- **Oxyacantha.** *English Hawthorn.* 15 feet. A small-growing, attractive tree, bearing in early May an abundance of white sweet-scented flowers. Was formerly much used for hedges.
- **Double Pink, Double White and Double Scarlet.**

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon.

- **Virginiana.** *American Persimmon.* 30 feet. Flowers small yellowish white. Well-known in the South for its fruit.

EUONYMUS. See Shrubs.

Specimen Fern-leaved Beech surrounded by border of Hardy Rhododendrons

FAGUS. Beech.

- We especially commend the Beeches for lawn and ornamental planting because of their great beauty and enduring character. When transplanting, be careful to prune severely and judiciously, leaving a good supply of strong, well-developed buds. Beeches branched to the ground are in that shape the best trees for screens.
- **ferruginea.** *American Beech.* 40 feet. A noble tree of large size and round spreading habit. Attractive at all times, but markedly so in Winter and early Spring on account of its light-colored bark.
 - **sylvatica.** *English Beech.* 50 feet. Of more dense habit than the American, and without its light-colored bark. Makes a handsome, long-lived tree of sturdy and robust character.
 - **heterophylla.** *Fern-leaved Beech.* 25 feet. Leaves very much dissected and fern-like. Habit dense and symmetrical. One of the very best forms.
 - **pendula.** *Weeping Beech.* 40 feet. Most unique in habit and form of all weeping trees, and where it has sufficient room for development, the best. Makes a large, handsome tree, conspicuous anywhere.
 - **purpurea.** *Copper Beech.* 40 feet. In character and habit like the English Beech. Foliage of copper color, and not so large as the Rivers.
 - **pendula.** *Purple-leaved Weeping Beech.* 40 feet. A recent acquisition of merit. Similar in form and appearance to the Weeping Beech except in color of foliage, which is deep purple.
 - **Riversii.** *Rivers' Beech.* 40 feet. Where a large and enduring tree of purple foliage is wanted, no mistake will be made in planting this. Needs full exposure to sunlight for best development and enduring color.

FRAXINUS. Ash.

- **Americana.** *American Ash.* 50 feet. A tree of rapid growth and large size. An excellent shade and ornamental tree. Valuable for timber.
- **Excelsior.** *European Ash.* 60 feet. A rapid-growing tree with spreading head and pinnate foliage. Timber less valuable than the American species.
- **aucubæfolia.** *Aucuba-leaved Ash.* 30 feet. The leaves of this variety are golden blotched. The variegation is permanent and the tree is valuable for grouping with purple-leaved trees.
- **Ornus.** *European Flowering Ash.* 40 ft. A native of the south of Europe, with greenish white fringe-like flowers early in June, in large clusters at the end of the branches.
- **quadrangulata.** *Blue Ash.* 65 feet. A lofty and handsome tree, widely distributed through the central United States. Bark of the young shoots angular and winged.

GLEDITSCHIA.

- **triacanthos.** *Three-thorned* or *Honey Locust*. 40 feet. A native tree with delicate foliage.

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee.

- **Canadensis.** 35 feet. Of spreading, open habit, with pinnate leaves of a shade not common. Will thrive near the sea. Picturesque and desirable. A tree of great vitality and suited for planting in cities.

HALESIA. Silver Bell.

- **tetraptera.** 15 feet. A most interesting and desirable shrubby tree, bearing pendent bell-shaped white flowers in May.

JUGLANS. Walnut.

- **Japan.** From Northern Japan, and as hardy as an Oak. The leaves are of immense size and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, produced in abundance, grow in clusters. The meat is sweet, of best quality; vigorous tree of handsome form. The trees bear young and are hardier and more productive than the English Walnut.
- **nigra.** *Black Walnut*. 50 feet. A very large spreading tree, with pinnate foliage. Well known and valuable both for its nuts and timber, furnishing the well-known walnut lumber of commerce.
- **regia.** *English Walnut*. 30 feet. A spreading tree of attractive form when developed. The well-known Madeira nut of commerce. Valuable.

KOELREUTERIA. Varnish Tree.

- **paniculata.** 25 feet. An ornamental tree from China. Forms a flat spreading head, has large pinnate leaves, and in July produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers. Desirable for its bloom and Autumnal color.

LABURNUM. Golden Chain.

- **vulgare.** *Golden Chain*. 20 feet. Distinguished for its lovely racemes of yellow flowers in May. Of thrifty habit and suitable for the background of shrubbery.

LARIX. European Larch.

- **Europaea.** 50 feet. A pyramidal, coniferous tree, remarkable for its beautiful light green foliage in early Spring, expanding with the first warm days of the advancing season; for this reason it is best transplanted in Autumn.
- **leptolepis.** *Japan Larch*. 30 feet. The foliage, when young, is of light green, changing to a fine golden yellow in Autumn.

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum.

- **styraciflua.** 40 feet. A handsome tree, with star-shaped leaves; desirable for its beautiful Fall coloring. Thrives in low, wet soil, although doing well in all locations. Prune closely.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree.

- **tulipifera.** 60 feet. One of our largest native trees, of rapid growth, large, handsome green leaves; flowers in early June, tulip shape, greenish yellow, blotched with orange. Difficult to transplant, except of small size.

MAGNOLIA.

The Magnolia is one of the most profuse blooming trees. Especially is this true of the Chinese and Japanese sorts. Magnolias are not easily transplanted and should be moved when small with balls of earth attached. Since most of them bloom when only a foot or two high, there will not be any long waiting for flowers. Transplant in Spring only.

- **acuminata.** *Cucumber Tree*. 50 feet. One of the largest Magnolias, of rapid growth, forming a pyramidal tree of much beauty; flowers yellowish white, expanding in latter May.
- **alba superba.** 15 feet. Nearly as fine as *Conspicua* and much more floriferous.
- **conspicua.** *Chinese White*. 20 feet. Greatly esteemed for its abundant pure white flowers, expanding before the leaves in April. A large specimen is then worth going miles to see.
- **glauca.** *Sweet Bay*. 15 feet. A small tree common in the swamps of New Jersey; nearly evergreen. Thrives very well on upland soil, and is esteemed for its delicate, white, sweet-scented flowers, appearing in June.
- **hypoleuca.** 40 feet. From Japan. A stately ornamental tree with large leaves. Good for avenues and streets. Flowers 7 to 8 inches in diameter.
- **Lennel.** *Lenne's Magnolia*. 20 feet. A desirable sort because of its distinct color and abundant bloom. Usually it bears some flowers throughout the Summer. A hybrid species.
- **macrophylla.** 25 feet. Makes a good sized round tree, bearing immense leaves and large flowers. Rare and valuable.
- **parviflora.** 15 ft. From Japan. White, fragrant, globular, pendent flowers, with bright pink center.
- **stellata syn. Halleana.** 12 feet. A dwarf and valuable species; flowers white, semi-double; fragrant. The earliest blooming variety. Japan.
- **soulangeana.** 20 feet. The best of all the flowering Magnolias; of vigorous growth and most profuse bloom; flowers large, pink on outside of petals and white within, appearing a little later than *Conspicua*, and before the leaves. Some blooms can be found on a good sized specimen at any time during the Summer. China.
- **tripetala.** *Umbrella Tree*. 25 feet. A tree of medium size, with large, fresh green leaves, and large white flowers in latter May. The fruit pods of this and the other native Magnolias change to carmine in Autumn.



Morus pendula

MORUS. Mulberry.

- **Downing's Everbearing.** 20 feet. Leaves large; black fruit in great abundance throughout nearly the entire Summer.
- **tatarica.** *Russian Mulberry.* 20 feet. Very hardy and bearing an abundance of black fruit.
- **pendula, Teas' Weeping.** 7 feet. The best dwarf weeping tree; grafted 5 to 6 feet, the branches droop gracefully to the ground. Picturesque and beautiful.

OXYDENDRUM (Andromeda). Sorrel Tree.

- **arborea.** 20 feet. A valuable medium-sized tree or large shrub, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-Summer. Autumn foliage a brilliant crimson and very showy.

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree.

- **imperialis.** 30 feet. A tree with immense leaves and decidedly tropical appearance, bearing very large panicles of blue, trumpet-shaped, sweet-scented flowers in June.

PAVIA. Buckeye.

- **flava.** *Ohio Buckeye.* 30 feet. A fine native tree having pale green downy leaves and bearing yellow flowers. Forms a globular head.

For Dwarf Pavia, see Shrubs.

PHELLODENDRON. Chinese Cork Tree.

- **Amurense.** 30 feet. Of spreading habit; leaves pinnate; resembling the Ash; greenish white flowers in May, and brown, nearly black, berries in Autumn.

PLATANUS. Plane Tree, Sycamore.

- **occidentalis.** *American Sycamore, or Button-wood.* 60 feet. Of rapid growth and large size; leaves heart-shaped, with sharp-pointed lobes.
- **orientalis.** *Oriental Plane.* 60 feet. A lofty, wide-spreading tree of rapid growth, much used in Europe for avenues in cities, and rapidly gaining popularity here for the same purpose. Bears transplanting well, is comparatively free from insect pests, and can be supplied in quantity at very moderate prices.

POPULUS. Poplar.

- **alba.** *Silver Poplar.* 40 feet. A rapid-growing, conspicuous tree of great beauty on account of its foliage, which is abundant, dark green above and silvery beneath.
- **Bolleana.** 30 feet. Of erect pyramidal growth; silvery foliage. A tree of distinct and striking character.
- **canescens.** *Green-leaved, or Canadian Poplar.* 50 feet. Similar to the Silver Poplar, but a more rapid grower and much better form; without doubt the most desirable of all the Poplars for street planting, and we specially recommend it for this purpose.
- **balsamifera.** *Balsam Poplar, or Balm of Gilead.* 50 feet. A tree of rapid, luxuriant growth, with very large, glossy leaves which are retained late in Autumn; upright and symmetrical in habit. The buds exhale an agreeable odor and are used for medicinal purposes.
- **fastigiata.** *Lombardy Poplar.* 60 feet. Well known and when well developed a striking tree anywhere, and in certain situations invaluable.
- **monolifera.** *Carolina Poplar.* 50 feet. Of strong, rapid growth, handsome green foliage, and while young of good habit and character. Is much planted where quick effects are wanted.
- **Norway.** *Norway Poplar,* or, as it is called in the West, *The Sudden Sawlogg,* on account of its very rapid growth, which is said to exceed that of the Carolina Poplars, and it is also considered to be hardier.

- **Van Geertii.** *Golden Poplar.* 30 feet. Foliage decidedly golden-tinted throughout the Summer, and useful for contrasts.

PTELEA. Hop Tree.

- **trifoliata.** 12 feet. A small shrubby tree, bearing clusters of white flowers in June, followed by hop-like seeds in Autumn.
- **aurea.** *Golden Hop Tree.* 12 feet. Same as the above, but with golden-colored foliage.

PYRUS. Flowering Apple.

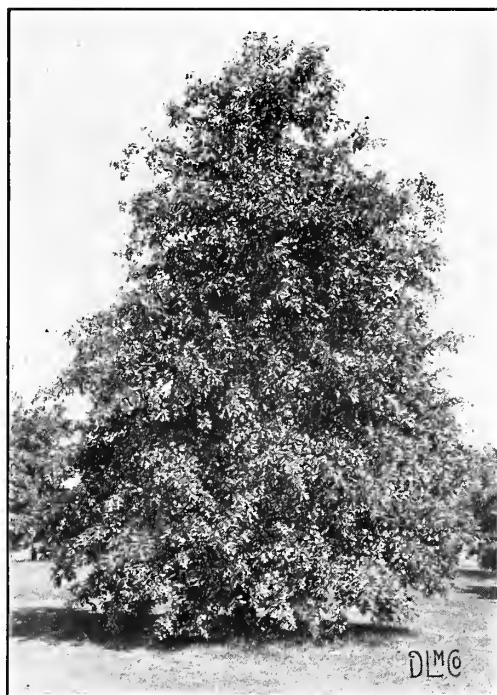
- **angustifolia.** *Bechtel's Flowering Crab.* 15 feet. Tree of medium size, covered in early Spring with large, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young.
- **coronaria odorata.** *Fragrant Flowering Crab.* 12 feet. A small growing tree bearing a profusion of pink blossoms about the middle of May.
- **floribunda.** 15 feet. Rose-red single flowers, produced in great abundance and very showy. Fruit small, bright red in Autumn. A desirable small tree.
- **Scheideckeri.** 12 feet. A double-flowered form of the above. Most attractive.
- **Halleana.** *Parkman's Flowering Crab.* 15 feet. The best flowering Apple, bearing about May an abundance of rosy-pink flowers, in bunches, on long stems. The leaves are a shining green. A lovely little tree at all times, but a sight of one in bloom will be long remembered.

PYRUS. Mountain Ash. See Sorbus.

QUERCUS. Oak.

Possibly no other species of tree equals the Oak in all its characteristics; certainly none compare with it in enduring majesty. No tree is better suited for avenues on extensive places, and for this purpose it is steadily gaining ground in cities as well, though its complete adaptability is by no means established. The large-growing sorts, given room for development, have few equals for lawns. Prune severely when transplanting.

- **alba.** *White Oak.* 60 feet. A noble and enduring tree of great beauty. Requires a large space for proper development.
- **bicolor.** *Swamp White Oak.* 50 feet. A native species, with handsome, large sinuate-toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in Autumn.
- **cerris.** *Turkey Oak.* 40 feet. Medium size; thick, dense growth; foliage green until killed by frost.
- **coccinea.** *Scarlet Oak.* 50 feet. Makes a large shapely tree, especially attractive in Autumn, when the leaves change to a bright scarlet.
- **macrocarpa.** *Mossy Cup Oak.* 40 feet. A very beautiful tree, of massive open growth and large, heavy leaves. Acorns form in a mossy cup.
- **palustris.** *Pin Oak.* 40 feet. Perhaps the most beautiful of all the Oaks; leaves deep green and finely divided; grown singly, it should be allowed to branch low. Makes a fine avenue tree.



Quercus palustris

QUERCUS—Continued.

- **phellos.** *Willow Oak.* 40 feet. Of medium size and pyramidal form, leaves long and entire, like the Willow, very persistent, and retaining their green color until late in Autumn.
- **prinus.** *Chestnut Oak.* 30 feet. One of the finest species, resembling a Chestnut tree.
- **pedunculata.** *English Oak.* 40 feet. Leaves long and much divided, retaining their green color until killed by heavy frosts; makes a round, symmetrical head, and will thrive near the sea.
- **atropurpurea.** *Purple Oak.* 15 feet. Similar to the preceding except the color of the foliage, which is dark and constant. Good for contrast.
- **concordia.** *Golden Oak.* 25 feet. A rare sort, with golden-yellow foliage in Spring and early Summer. Perhaps one of the best golden-colored foliage trees.
- **pyramidalis.** 40 feet. *Pyramidal Oak.* Medium size and erect habit, like the Lombardy Poplar.
- **rubra.** 70 feet. Makes a large and attractive tree. The young leaves and shoots are red in Spring, and in Autumn the foliage turns a purplish crimson.
- **tinctoria.** *Black Oak.* 30 feet. Autumnal coloring very fine.

RHUS. See Shrubs.

ROBINIA. Locust.

- **pseudacacia.** *Black 'or Yellow Locust.* 50 feet. A native tree of large size and rapid growth. Leaves pinnate, of a lovely tint of green. The flowers, which are abundant, are borne on long pendulous racemes, and are white or yellowish in color and fragrant. Flowers in early June.

See also Shrubs.

SALISBURIA.

- **adiantifolia.** *Ginkgo, or Maiden Hair Tree.* 40 feet. One of the most beautiful of Japanese trees. Medium size; growth quite rapid and very handsome; distinct fan-like foliage. A valuable street tree.

SALIX. Willow.

- **alba vitellina pendula.** One of the newer kinds, of splendid weeping habit. It is considered harder than *Salix Babylonica* and will be more desirable on that account.
- **Babylonica.** *Weeping Willow.* 40 feet. A well-known and particularly graceful tree.
- **elegantissima.** *Thurlo's Willow.* 40 feet. Similar to, but more upright-growing than, *Babylonica*. Is a better grower and a more hardy tree.
- **pentandra.** *Laurel-leaved Willow.* 25 feet. Foliage bright shining green, adherent until late Autumn. A valuable seashore tree.
- **rosmarinifolia.** *Rosemary Willow.* 8 feet. Grafted 5 feet high, makes a handsome dwarf ornamental tree, with light green foliage and slender twigs.
- **vitellina aurea.** *Golden Willow.* 25 feet. Bark of a golden color; especially attractive in Winter.
- **Britzensis.** 25 feet. Conspicuous in Winter, when its red bark is most attractive.

SOPHORA.

- **Japonica.** 25 feet. A tree quite rare and of distinct character, bearing abundant racemes of yellowish-white flowers in August when almost no other tree is in bloom. Conspicuous in Winter because of its dark green bark.
- **pendula.** 12 feet. Grafted on stems 6 feet high, it makes a tree of unique and attractive character.

SORBUS. Mountain Ash.

- **Aucuparia.** *European Mountain Ash.* 25 feet. Handsome small tree, with pinnate foliage and bearing clusters of bright red berries in Fall.
- **pendula.** *Weeping Mountain Ash.* 15 feet. Grafted 5 to 6 feet high forms a spreading tree of much beauty.
- **quercifolia.** *Oak-leaved Mountain Ash.* 20 feet. Habit pyramidal, with deeply lobed Oak-like leaves, green above and pubescent underneath.



Sophora Japonica

SYRINGA.

- **Japonica.** *Japan Lilac.* 12 feet. From Japan, where it attains the height and dignity of a tree. It is of upright growth with heavy, strong branches. The foliage is abundant and of leathery texture. Flowers white, late, a month after other Lilaes, in large terminal panicles. A most satisfactory shrubby tree.

TAXODIUM. Cypress.

- **distichum.** *Deciduous Cypress.* 50 feet. Of rapid pyramidal growth. Foliage delicate and graceful. Will thrive in wet soil, or will do well on upland. Furnishes the well-known Cypress lumber.
- **pendula.** 15 feet. Form and foliage like the preceding, but the stiff formal outline is transformed by its delicate pendent sprays into a veritable fountain of beauty. New and rare.

TILIA. Linden, or Lime.

- **Americana.** *American Linden.* 60 feet. A rapid-growing native tree of large size. Large heart-shaped leaves, fragrant flowers.
- **cordata vulgaris.** *European Small-leaved Linden.* 50 feet. Makes a compact, erect growth, but not so rapid or large as the American variety. Leaves smaller and flowers fragrant.
- **platyphylla.** *Broad-leaved European Linden.* 50 feet. A tree growing about the same size as *Tilia vulgaris*, but easily distinguished by its larger and rougher leaves, and is usually sold for European Linden.
- **tomentosa (argentea).** *Silver-leaved Linden.* 50 feet. Of symmetrical habit. Leaves green above and silvery white beneath. A valuable tree.

TILIA—Continued

- — **pendula.** *Weeping Linden.* 40 feet. A fine, large, weeping tree. Habit and appearance of foliage similar to *Tomentosa*, but branches pendent and graceful.
- — **spectabilis.** A stately Linden, of good growth and fine foliage. Is similar to *Silver Linden*; leaves are larger and more glossy and more persistent, hanging on to the tree until late Fall.

ULMUS. Elm.

- — **Americana.** *American Elm.* 60 feet. A large, lofty-growing tree, the limbs of which droop in wide sweeping curves that are particularly attractive and graceful. The best avenue tree. It has fallen under a cloud in recent years because of the depredations of the Elm beetle, but there are signs that this insect has nearly run its course.
- — **scabra (montana).** *Scotch Elm.* 60 feet. A spreading tree of rapid growth and attractive foliage.
- — **Dampieri Wreidi.** *Golden-leaved Elm.* 20 feet. A medium-sized tree with beautiful golden foliage in the Spring, fading during the Summer. A novelty.
- — **pendula.** *Camperdown Weeping Elm.* 10 feet. Grafted 6 to 7 feet high this forms one of the most distinct and picturesque drooping trees. Growth luxuriant.



The Noble American Elm

LIST OF TREES FOR AVENUE OR STREET PLANTING

Suitable also for the lawn where there is sufficient space. Described in their respective places in the catalogue.

DECIDUOUS TREES

- | | |
|--|--|
| Acer dasycarpum. <i>Silver Maple.</i> | Magnolia acuminata. <i>Cucumber Tree.</i> |
| — — Wieri. <i>Wier's Silver Maple.</i> | Platanus orientalis. <i>Oriental Plane.</i> |
| — — platanoides. <i>Norway Maple.</i> | Populus fastigiata. <i>Lombardy Poplar.</i> |
| — — pseudo-platanus. <i>Sycamore Maple.</i> | — — monilifera. <i>Carolina Poplar.</i> |
| — — rubrum. <i>Red Maple.</i> | Quercus coccinea. <i>Scarlet Oak.</i> |
| — — saccharum. <i>Sugar Maple.</i> | — — palustris. <i>Pin Oak.</i> |
| Æsculus hippocastanum. <i>English Horse Chestnut.</i> | — — rubra. <i>Red Oak.</i> |
| Ailanthus glandulosa. <i>Tree of Heaven.</i> | Salisburia adiantifolia. <i>Maidenhair.</i> |
| Catalpa speciosa. <i>Western Catalpa.</i> | Tilia Americana. <i>American Linden.</i> |
| Fraxinus Americana. <i>American White Ash.</i> | — — vulgaris. <i>European Linden.</i> |
| Gymnocladus. <i>Kentucky Coffee Tree.</i> | — — platyphylla. <i>Lime Tree.</i> |
| Liquidambar styraciflua. <i>Sweet Gum.</i> | — — tomentosa. <i>Silver-leaved Linden.</i> |
| Liriodendron tulipifera. <i>Tulip Tree.</i> | Ulmus Americana. <i>American Elm.</i> |
| | — — scabra. <i>Scotch Elm.</i> |

WEeping TREES

- | | |
|--|---|
| Acer dasycarpum Wieri. <i>Wier's Maple.</i> | Morus. <i>Teas' Weeping Mulberry.</i> |
| Betula alba laciniata. <i>Cut-leaved Birch.</i> | Salix Babylonica. <i>Weeping Willow.</i> |
| — — Youngii. <i>Young's Weeping Birch.</i> | — — caprea pendula. <i>Kilmarnock Willow.</i> |
| Cerasus rosea pendula. <i>Weeping Cherry.</i> | Sorbus Aucuparia pendula. <i>Weeping Mountain Ash.</i> |
| Cornus florida pendula. <i>Weeping Dogwood.</i> | Syringa Pekinensis pendula. <i>Weeping Lilac.</i> |
| Corylus Avellana pendula. <i>Weeping Hazel.</i> | See Shrubs. |
| Fagus sylvatica pendula. <i>Weeping Beech.</i> | Taxodium distichum pendula. <i>Deciduous Cypress.</i> |
| — — purpurea pendula <i>Purple Weeping Beech.</i> | Ulmus scabra pendula. <i>Camperdown Elm.</i> |

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL FRUITED TREES

- | | |
|--|--|
| Æsculus. <i>Horse Chestnut.</i> | Cornus. <i>Dogwood.</i> |
| Amelanchier. <i>Snowy Mespilus.</i> | Cratægus. <i>Hawthorn.</i> In variety. |
| Amygdalus. <i>Peach.</i> In variety. | Kœlreuteria. <i>Varnish Tree.</i> |
| Aralia. <i>Herculus Club.</i> | Laburnum. <i>Golden Chain.</i> |
| Benzoin. <i>Spicewood.</i> | Magnolia. In variety. |
| Castanea. In variety. | Oxydendron arborea. <i>Sorrel Tree.</i> |
| Catalpa. <i>Indian Bean, or Catalpa.</i> | Paulownia. <i>Empress Tree.</i> |
| Cerasus. <i>Cherry.</i> In variety. | Pyrus. <i>Flowering Apple.</i> |
| Cercis. <i>Judas.</i> | Robinia. <i>Locust.</i> |
| Cladrastis tinctoria. <i>Yellow Wood.</i> | Sorbus Aucuparia. <i>Mountain Ash.</i> |

TREES WITH COLORED FOLIAGE

- | | |
|---|--|
| Acer Japonicum aureum. Yellow. | Fagus sylvatica purpurea. Purple. |
| — platanoides Reitenbachii. Purple. | — Riversii. Deep Purple. |
| — Schwedleri. Purple. | Populus monilifera van Geertii. Yellow. |
| — polymorphum atropurpureum. Purple. | Quercus pedunculata atropurpurea. |
| — dissectum atropurpureum. Purple. | Purple. |
| Betula alba purpurea. Purple. | — concordia. Golden. |

TREES WITH BRIGHT-COLORED BARK IN WINTER

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Acer Pennsylvanicum. | Betula alba. In variety. | Salix Britzensis. |
| Salix vitellina aurea. | Tilia. In variety. | |

SMALL TREES FOR NURSERY AND FORESTRY PLANTING

There is great economy and advantage in procuring young trees for planting in nursery rows. This plan is being adopted in many of the leading parks, public institutions and on private estates.

This small stock with ordinary treatment about doubles in value every year, besides the advantage of having the material at hand as required during the planting season.

From 3,000 to 5,000 trees can be advantageously planted per acre with rows 4 to 6 feet apart

The best sizes of deciduous trees for nursery planting are 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 6 feet.

The following varieties are recommended and they can be supplied at reasonable prices, according to size and variety.

Transplanting sizes of other trees furnished on equally favorable terms.

Small Seedlings and Transplanted Stock for Forestry Planting, per 10,000 and per 100,000, Special Prices on Application.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Acer. <i>Maple.</i> In variety. | Catalpa. | Quercus. <i>Oak.</i> In variety. |
| Æsculus. <i>Horse Chestnut.</i> | Fagus. <i>Beech.</i> | Salix. <i>Willow.</i> In variety. |
| Alnus. <i>Alder.</i> | Fraxinus. <i>Ash.</i> | Sorbus. <i>Mountain Ash.</i> |
| Betula. <i>Birch.</i> In variety. | Platanus. <i>Plane, or Sycamore.</i> | Tilia. <i>Linden.</i> |
| Carpinus. <i>Hornbeam.</i> | Populus. <i>Poplar.</i> In variety. | Ulmus. <i>Elm.</i> |

Descriptions of all the varieties named above will be found in their respective places in the catalogue. Particulars on application.

SMALL EVERGREENS FOR NURSERY AND FORESTRY PLANTING

See page 32

Hedge of *Berberis Thunbergii*

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The use of shrubbery about the home adds materially to the beauty and attractiveness of the place, and affords opportunity for a display of artistic development with the varying color of foliage and flowers, and different habits of growth. Shrubs provide material of a permanent character for the adornment of property at less cost and more effectively than anything else.

Pruning

The practice of indiscriminate pruning of shrubs in Winter should be discouraged since, by doing so, you will in most sorts cut away the flower-bearing wood, and when the season of bloom is come suffer disappointment in consequence.

The early April, May and June shrubs are of this character, and what pruning they receive should be done after the period of bloom.

The late Summer and Fall-blooming species bear flowers on wood of the same season's growth, and the more of this you have the greater the amount of bloom. Severe Winter pruning tends, for a time at least, to encourage strong new growth, though unquestionably it tends, too, to lower vitality, and should not, therefore, be practiced continually.

Indeed, the object of pruning should be chiefly to accentuate the beauties of natural forms, which are always best, and should as much as possible be sought for. To this end thin judiciously and cut back sparingly, remembering to do this at the seasons and for the reasons stated. It is better in small places to use small and dwarf shrubs and allow free development, rather than the large-growing sorts that, to be kept within bounds, must suffer mutilation and disfigurement.

Figures after specific names indicate approximately the height of the shrubs when approaching maturity.

ABELIA.

- **rupestris.** 4 feet. Native of China. Is of dwarf habit and flowers profusely all Summer. The flowers are in compact clusters, very fragrant; requires protection in the North.

AMELANCHIER. *Mespilus.*

- **Botryapium.** *Dwarf Juneberry.* 8 feet. Bush, or small tree; leaves and flower-stalks whitish woolly when young; showy white flowers in April; fruit juicy; of good flavor.

AMORPHA.

- **fruticosa.** *False Indigo.* 4 feet. A large and handsome bush with whitish foliage, and abundant spikes of chocolate-colored flowers.

ANDROMEDA.

- **Mariana.** 3 feet. A beautiful species, bearing a profusion of white waxy flowers along the whole length of the shoots in early June.

For Evergreen Sorts, see Evergreen Shrubs.

ARALIA. See Deciduous Trees.

ARONIA. *Chokeberry.*

- **arbutifolia rubra.** 5 feet. A beautiful shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in May, followed by brilliant red berries. Very striking.
- **floribunda nigra.** *Black Chokeberry.* Similar to *Arbutifolia*, but a more bushy grower, with glossy black fruit. Both are suitable for planting in low grounds.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond.

Pink and white varieties. 3 feet. The long shoots of these shrubs are full of double white and Rose-like blossoms in early Spring.

AZALEA.

- **arborescens.** *Wood Honeysuckle.* 3 feet. Grows to a large-sized bush. Its pinkish white flowers appear about July 10th. It can be grown successfully in the woods or in open situations.
- **calendulacea.** *Flame-colored Azalea.* 4 feet. Native of the southern Alleghanies. Blooms in latter part of May. Very showy.
- **mollis.** *Chinese Azalea.* 3 feet. A most desirable and attractive dwarf shrub, bearing an abundance of large, bright red and yellow blossoms, and varying shades of color in May. In masses they are most gorgeous; entirely hardy.
- **nudiflora.** *Pinxter Flower.* 4 feet. A common native shrub of great beauty, bearing a profusion of pink blossoms about the middle of May.
- **pontica.** *Ghent Azalea.* 4 feet. Better known than Mollis, but in no wise superior, except perhaps in affording a greater range of coloring, running from cream color through yellow and orange to scarlet. Suited for planting in the foreground of the Rhododendron bed.
- **Vaseyi,** or **Rhododendron Vaseyi.** 8 feet. A new plant from the southern Alleghanies. Is entirely hardy, and bears in June a profusion of delicate pink flowers.
- **viscosa.** *Sweet Honeysuckle.* 6 feet. Another neglected native Shrub of great beauty; bears in latter June pure white, exceedingly fragrant flowers.
See also Evergreen Shrubs.

BACCHARIS. Groundsel Tree.

- **hallmifolia.** 5 feet. A valuable Shrub for the seashore, as it grows naturally near the sea. Blooms in late Summer.

BERBERIS. Barberry.

- **ilicifolia.** *Holly-leaved Barberry.* 5 feet. Large, dark green Holly-like leaves, adherent until well into the Winter. A desirable variety.
- **Thunbergii.** *Japanese Barberry.* 4 feet. Of very dense, dwarf, spreading habit. Foliage neat and abundant, coloring gorgeously in Autumn. One of the very best shrubs extant; makes an excellent ornamental hedge. Scarlet fruit adherent nearly all Winter.
- **vulgaris.** *Common Barberry.* 6 feet. Of erect growth and with prickly stems, bearing pretty yellow flowers in May. Fruit purplish red, abundant and adherent. Makes a good hedge.
- **purpurea.** 6 feet. A desirable purple-leaved shrub of upright habit and prickly stem, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers in May and reddish-purple fruit in Autumn. Adherent nearly all Winter.

BUDDLEIA.

- **variabilis.** *Sweet-scented Buddleia.* 4 feet. A newly introduced and very handsome species with showy, fragrant lilac and orange-yellow flowers.
- **Velutiana.** 4 feet. A much improved variety, more vigorous and producing flower spikes 20 inches long by 3 inches broad. Color violet-mauve with orange-yellow center.

CALLICARPA.

- **purpurea.** 4 feet. A dwarf shrub, bearing small, light purple flowers in July, followed in Autumn by violet-purple berries in great profusion and of striking beauty.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub.

- **floridus.** *Strawberry Shrub.* 5 feet. Well known and prized for its brown, fragrant flowers in May; the whole plant is aromatic.

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea Tree.

- **arborescens.** 4 feet. June. Showy, small yellow flowers. Dark green wood and neat foliage.

CARYOPTERIS. Blue Spiræa

- **mastacanthus.** 2 feet. A new late-blooming shrub, recently introduced as the Blue Spiræa, which name is incorrect, as it does not belong to the Spiræa family. It is, however, a most desirable novelty, bearing in the axil of each leaf a bunch of bright blue flowers. Flowers through September and October. Plant of dwarf habit.

CEANOTHUS. Jersey Tea.

- **Americanus.** 3 feet. A dwarf shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers in panicles in June. Suited for woodland borders.

CEPHALANTHUS.

- **occidentalis.** 5 feet. A good-sized native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers in July. Delights in a wet soil, but will thrive in upland.

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.

- **Virginica.** 8 feet. Another very desirable large-growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers in latter May. Its purple fruit is highly ornamental, as is also its deep lustrous green foliage.

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

- **acuminata.** *Southern Pepper Bush.* 8-20 feet. Tall shrub with handsome reddish bark and drooping racemes of white flowers. Moist situations. July and August.
- **alnifolia.** 4 feet. A native shrub, bearing profusely spikes of yellowish-white, scented flowers in August.



Amygdalus. Flowering Almond

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna.

- **arborescens**. 8 feet. A large-growing shrub, bearing yellow pea-shaped flowers in early June, followed by large, inflated seed pods.

COMPTONIA. Sweet Fern.

- **asplenifolia**. 2 feet. A native shrub, with aromatic, Fern-like foliage. Grows and thrives in poor, dry soils and open woodlands.

CORCHORUS. See Kerria.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

- **alba**. *Red-twigged Dogwood*. 5 feet. Flowers white, in June. It is valued chiefly for its blood-red bark in Winter, and is highly ornamental and effective. To secure the vivid color the plant must be severely pruned annually in early Spring.
- **Spæthi aurea**. *Golden-leaved Dogwood*. Similar to *C. sanguinea variegata*, except in this we have yellow instead of white variegation. Constant during the Summer.
- **Sibirica**. 5 feet. This variety does not differ greatly from *C. alba*.
- **alternifolia**. *Blue Dogwood*. 6½ feet. Forms a large shrub or small tree. The peculiar arrangement of the branches gives the shrub a flattened aspect. The bark is greenish, striped with white; fruit deep blue.

CORNUS Continued.

- **mascula**. *Cornelian Cherry*. 12 feet. Native of Europe, distinguished in very early Spring by its dense clusters of small yellow flowers, and in late Summer by large bright red fruit.
- **paniculata**. *Gray Dogwood*. One of the best native shrubs; free flowering; very handsome when in bloom and with its white fruit on red peduncles in the Fall.
- **sanguinea elegantissima variegata**. *White Variegated Dogwood*. 3 feet. Of dwarf habit; conspicuous with its variegated foliage and blood-red bark.
- **sericea**. *Silky Dogwood*. 6 feet. This reddish stemmed sort is a late bloomer, and its corymbs of white flowers appear about the close of June. Its blue berries in October are very pretty.
- **stolonifera**. *Wild Red Ozier Dogwood*. 5 feet. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in Winter.
- **lutea aurea**. *Golden-barked Dogwood*. A striking contrast when planted with the red-barked variety.

For other *Cornus*, see **Deciduous Trees**.

CORYLUS. Hazel Nut.

- **Avellana**. *European Hazel Nut*. 6 feet.
- **atropurpurea**. *Purple Hazel Nut*. 6 feet. Leaves, when first expanded, a deep purple, fading as the season advances to a lighter tint. Valuable for making color effects.

CYDONIA. Japan Quince.

- **Japonica**. 4 feet. An old favorite. The plant in early Spring is enveloped in bloom of a rich red color. Is liable to scale infestation.
- **alba**. *Blush Japan Quince*. 4 feet. A very beautiful variety of the Scarlet, with delicate white and blush flowers.
- **Maulei**. 4 feet. Beautiful orange-colored flowers; a distinct shade; fine.

CERCIS. See Deciduous Trees.

DAPHNE.

- **Mezereum**. 2 feet. A beautiful and sweet-scented flowering shrub. The pink flowers appear on the naked stems in the first warm days of Spring.
- **album**. 2 feet. White flowers.

DESMODIUM.

- **penduliflorum**. 5 feet. A low shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in Winter.

DEUTZIA.

An elegant species of strong, erect-growing shrubs, except the dwarf sort, *D. gracilis*. They bear numerous elongated clusters of white and pinkish-white flowers in May.

- **gracilis**. 3 feet. Of dwarf and bushy habit, bearing racemes of pure white drooping flowers. An elegant shrub.
- **Lemoinei**. 4 feet. White flower. A hybrid between *Gracilis* and the tall-growing varieties. Dwarf habit.
- **parviflora**. 5 feet. A native of Northern China. Of upright growth. Stems covered in June with creamy white flowers, in large corymbs.
- **scabra candidissima**. *Double White Deutzia*. 6 feet. Flowers very double and snow white.
- **— crenata fl. pl.** *Double Pink Deutzia*. 6 feet. Flowers double, distinctly marked on the outside of the petals with pink or red stripes.
- **— Pride of Rochester**. 6 feet. Is very double, floriferous, and the petals faintly tinged with rose.
- **Vilmorinae**. Discovered in the mountains of China. Panicles of 20 to 30 large flat flowers, snow-white, 1 inch in diameter.

DIERVILLA.

- **Weigela**. A very ornamental and popular class of shrubs, flowering in latter May and June, in pink, red and white. Adapted to all soils and nearly all locations. The last named species is native of America, the others being of North China origin and hybrids of same.
- **floribunda**. 5 feet. Crimson flowers, white stamens. Free blooming in the Spring and sparingly in late Summer.
- **— Lavalley**. 5 feet. Plant of more vigorous growth and bearing smaller and deeper-colored flowers.
- **florida**, syn. **rosea**. 4 feet. The first introduced Diervilla, well known and popular. The foliage and habit are good, the flowers often variable in color, pink, rose and nearly white being often seen on the same bush.
- **— amabilis**. 5 feet. Of more irregular form and somewhat pendent habit. A free and intermittent blooming variety.
- **— candida**. 6 feet. A strong and upright-growing sort bearing pure white flowers.
- **— variegata nana**. 5 feet. An excellent variegated leaf plant having abundant foliage.
- **hybrida Eva Rathke**. 4 feet. Flowers crimson, making a striking contrast with the white stamens. A most profuse bloomer in Spring and again in late Autumn. A most desirable sort.
- **— Seltzneri**. 5 feet. Flowers dark red; form upright.
- **— Van Houttei**. 5 feet. A free-blooming and strong-growing sort, bearing carmine-colored flowers.
- **sessilifolia lutea**. 3 feet. A dwarf native shrub bearing terminal panicles of yellow flowers in June and at intervals throughout the Summer.

DIRCA.

- **palustris**. *Leatherwood*. 3 feet. A native species with very pliable shoots; low bushy habit. Very early yellow flowers.

ELÆAGNUS. Silver Thorn.

- **argentea**. *Silver-leaved Oleaster*. 8 feet. A large shrub, sometimes forming a small tree, with long, narrow, silvery-green foliage; flowers yellow, followed by yellow fruit.
- **longipes**. 5 feet. Of dwarf spreading habit. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; flowers yellow; fruit bright red, covered with small white dots. Fruit abundant and edible. Highly ornamental and recommended.
- **umbellata**. 6 feet. An irregular tall-growing shrub with the foliage and fruit characteristic of the genus. In this variety the fruit ripens in late Autumn, is red in color and very showy.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Tree.

- **alatus**. 10 feet. Corky bark. Of dwarf, compact habit. Leaves small, followed by red fruit in Autumn. This shrub is beautiful when the foliage turns to a bright red.
- **Americana**. *Burning Bush*, or *Wahoo*. 12 feet. A tall-growing shrub with deep purple flowers in June. Fruit scarlet in Autumn. Broad foliage.
- **Europaeus**. *European Burning Bush*. 12 feet. A shrubby tree, and valued for its ornamental fruit, which is adherent nearly all Winter.
- **Yedoensis**. This variety has large oval leaves, large flowers and best of all is the extra size fruit, scarlet red.

EXOCHORDA.

- **grandiflora**. 6 feet. A beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers, covering the bush about the middle of May. Makes a good specimen shrub.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.

- **intermedia**. 5 feet. Slender, erect, sometimes arching branches. Foliage resembles *Suspensa*; very floriferous.
- **suspensa**. *Weeping Forsythia*. 5 feet. Growth more delicate and slender than the preceding, and habit more pendent. Graceful and beautiful.
- **Fortunei**. *Golden Bell*. 5 feet. Bears golden-yellow flowers in great abundance before the leaves expand in early Spring. Habit pendent and graceful.
- **viridissima**. 5 feet. Robust grower; habit straggling; flowers and bark of more intense color.

GAULTHERIA. Checkerberry.

- **procumbens**. A native shrub, of dwarf growth, with scarlet fruit in June and September. It grows best in moist, shady positions.
- **Shallon**. 2 feet. Similar to *Procumbens*. A stronger grower with purple-black berries in May and June. Also best in shady moist positions.

GENISTA.

- **tinctoria.** *Dyer's Broom.* This plant is quite prominent in the wild sections of eastern Massachusetts. It bears golden-yellow blossoms in June and attracts attention when grown in masses. It is fine for rockeries and dry hills, or for planting banks. Do not let it go wild.

HALESIA. See **Deciduous Trees.****HAMAMELIS.** **Witch Hazel.**

- **Virginiana.** 8 feet. A curious and interesting shrub of large growth, bearing ribbons of bright yellow blossoms in late Autumn. Has large rounded leaves of a delicate golden-green tint, changing to a full yellow in Autumn.

HEDYSARUM.

- **multijugum.** Introduced from Mongolia. Hardy shrub, branching well at base; flowers deep violet red, borne in long clusters, blooming from March until frost sets in.

HIBISCUS. **Rose of Sharon.** **Althea.**

- **Syriacus.** 8 feet. Well known and valuable shrubs for their abundant and continuous bloom through August and September. As they bloom on new wood only, must be trimmed in Winter. Flowers pink, purple, red and white, and in varying shades, single and double.
- **variegata.** Double purple, variegated, foliage constant, and where such foliage is wanted the best plant for the purpose extant.

HIPPOPHÆ. **Sea Buckthorn.**

- **rhamnoides.** 4 feet. A plant that will attract attention because of its grayish white but not abundant foliage. Does well near salt water.

HYDRANGEA.

- **arborescens.** 5 feet. Of erect habit, bearing in June white flowers in terminal cymes.
- **grandiflora alba.** 4 feet. This new introduction bears larger clusters of sterile flowers and of clearer white than the type. The flowers are very lasting, and are borne abundantly in Midsummer. It is being extensively introduced and winning wide popularity.
- **Bretschneideri.** 8 feet. A distinct and valuable Hydrangea, bearing large corymbs of white flowers in May. Desirable on account of its time of flowering and fine appearance.
- **hortensis.** 2 feet. Large, dark green leaves; massive globular heads of rose-colored and blue flowers. Not entirely hardy.
- **Otaksa.** 2 feet. Foliage deep green; flowers rose-colored in immense trusses in July. Requires protection in Winter.
- **nivea, or radiata.** 4 feet. Large, heart-shaped foliage, bright and silvery beneath. These contrasting colors produce a pleasing effect. Flowers are white, in flat corymbs.

HYDRANGEA—Continued.

- **paniculata.** *Panicked Hydrangea.* 5 feet. A vigorous Japanese shrub, bearing long, loose panicles of white flowers.
- **grandiflora.** 5 feet. The well-known and popular Hydrangea, bearing immense pyramidal panicles of flowers from August to frost. Flowers very lasting, at first white, changing to rose color with age. Prune severely in Winter.
- **quercifolia.** *Oak-leaved Hydrangea.* 3 feet. A hardy native shrub, remarkable for its large leaves, which are lobed like those of the Oak, and downy beneath; flowers cream colored in panicles. August.

HYPERICUM. **St. John's Wort.**

- **aureum.** 3 feet. An upright, hardy shrub, bearing a great profusion of golden-yellow flowers in latter Summer, which continue a long time.
- **densiflorum.** *Shrubby St. John's Wort.* 3 feet. A species with large clusters of yellow flowers appearing in July and continuing for a long time.
- **Moserianum.** 1½ feet. A shrub of dwarf habit, valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom; flowers very large, rich yellow, from July to late Fall. Cut back severely in late Winter.

ILEX. **Black Alder.**

- **verticillata.** 5 feet. A fine native shrub of upright habit and dark-colored bark, particularly attractive in late Autumn and early Winter on account of its abundant bright red berries.

ITEA.

- **Virginica.** 4 feet. A pretty native shrub; quite rare, bearing white flowers in June. Valuable for its rich coloring in Autumn.

JASMINUM.

- **nudiflorum.** 3 feet. A small, slender shrub, bearing yellow flowers in March or April, or even earlier, if the weather is very mild. Of twining habit and will cover a trellis.

KERRIA. **Corchorus.**

- **Japonica.** *Japan Kerria.* 3 feet. A slender green-branched shrub, of spreading habit, with globular yellow flowers, blooming from June to October.
- **flore pleno.** *Double-flowering Kerria.* 3 feet. A medium-sized shrub, with double yellow flowers. July to October.
- **variegata.** 2 feet. A delicate-twigged, dwarf shrub with white and green variegated leaves and single pale yellow flowers.

LAURUS. See **Benzoin, Deciduous Trees.**

LESPEDeza. Desmodium.

- **bicolor.** *Bush Clover.* 3 feet. A shrub from Japan, with slender branches, becoming tall and graceful; foliage resembles Clover leaf; small purple flowers in July; a good slender shrub for adding variety to a border.
- **Sieboldii**, syn. **Desmodium penduliflorum.** A very desirable late-blooming plant; produces rosy-purple flowers in September, drooping in numerous long racemes, which at the top of the plant are panicle.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

- **Amurense.** 8 feet. *Amoor River Privet.* The Chinese variety, hardy, with dark green leaves, which persist almost through the Winter. Evergreen in the South. Bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries.
- **Ibota.** *Japan Privet.* 5 feet. Very highly recommended, and a distinct and valuable sort. Very hardy.
- **Regelianum.** 2 feet. A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontal spreading pendent branches. Leaves are oblong or obovate.
- **ovalifolium.** *California Privet.* 10 feet. The well-known variety so extensively used for hedging. Makes a fine, large specimen shrub, bearing white, odoriferous flowers.
- **aurea.** 3 feet. A variety of the above beautifully marked with yellow and very ornamental.
- **vulgare.** *European Privet.* 5 feet. Leaves dark green and smaller than Ovalifolium. Habit more spreading.

LonICeRA. Bush Honeysuckle.

- **fragrantissima.** 5 feet. An irregular spreading shrub, bearing in great profusion creamy white, exceedingly fragrant flowers, very early in Spring. Nearly evergreen habit.
- **Maacki.** This grand Bush Honeysuckle grows to a height of 10 feet, covered with trumpet-shaped white flowers in Spring, followed by bright red berries. Only recently introduced.
- **Morrowi.** 5 feet. A new sort from Japan, bearing cream-white flowers, followed later by a great profusion of amber and red fruit, which is its crowning Autumn glory.
- **Standishii.** 5 feet. A native of China, with creamy white, fragrant flowers, blooming in May, before the leaves appear.
- **Tatarica.** *Upright Tartarian Honeysuckle.* 4 feet. In colors of pink, red and white; very handsome and attractive shrub in flower and fruit, and deserving more extensive use.

MYRICA. Bayberry.

- **cerifera.** *Candleberry, or Wax Myrtle.* 3 feet. A handsome, dense-growing shrub of rounded habit, with rich, dark green, persistent foliage. A shrub thriving in the poorest soils and most exposed situations.

PÆONIA.

- **Moutan.** *Tree Paeony.* 3 feet. Of slow growth; flowers rosy pink, large and attractive. Plant in rich soil.

PAVIA. Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

- **macrostachya.** 6 feet. Irregular habit; from the apex of each shoot a panicle of white flowers is produced in July. Very attractive and ornamental.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange.

- The Philadelphus are most valuable shrubs. They are hardy, have good foliage and bear a profusion of flowers, nearly all of which have a marked and pleasing odor. Their season of bloom is just after the Diervillas and early Spiraeas. Are suited for planting singly as specimens or in the shrubby border.
- **Avalanche.** Flowers white, larger than those of Coronarius, round, possessing a sweet odor, and produced abundantly. Dwarf, compact habit.
 - **coronarius.** *Mock Orange.* 5 feet. Well known and valuable for its sweet-scented white flowers in June.
 - **aureus.** *Golden Syringa.* 3 feet. Habit dwarf and compact; foliage bright golden and enduring. Very desirable.
 - **Gordonianus.** 7 feet. July. A late bloomer, and valuable for this quality. Large, fragrant flowers.
 - **grandiflorus.** 7 feet. A large-flowered, strong-growing sort.
 - **laxus.** 8 feet. Very large, white, fragrant flowers, upright habit, free flowering; a valuable sort.

POTENTILLA.

- **fruticosa.** *Shrubby Cinquefoil.* 2 feet. A native shrubby species, of erect habit, very compact, long, silky, pubescent leaves. The flowers are pretty, of a bright yellow color, and quite showy when the plants are massed together.

PRINOS. See Ilex.**PRUNUS. Plum.**

- **maritima.** *Beach Plum.* 6 feet. A valuable shrub for seashore planting; low bush, oval leaves; soft, downy underneath. Round purple or crimson fruit.
- **Pissardi.** *Purple-leaved Plum.* 8 feet. The best purple-leaved plant we have, the color being intense and enduring; flowers white in April, followed later by edible fruit. Can be trained as a small tree if desired.
- **triloba.** *Double-flowering Plum.* 4 feet. This is planted for its large, double pink flowers, which are among the first in May.

PTELEA. See Deciduous Trees.**PYRUS. See Cydonia, Aronia.**

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn.

- **cathartica.** *Buckthorn.* 8 feet. A fine hardy shrub from Europe, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small fruits. Excellent hedge plant.
- **Carolinianus, or frangula.** *Carolina Buckthorn.* A handsome lawn shrub with greenish flowers; red berries, changing to black in the Fall.

RHODOTYPUS.

- **kerrioides.** 5 feet. A fine shrub, bearing conspicuous white flowers on the ends of the twigs; blooms about the middle of May, and continuously for a long time. Most desirable.

RHUS. Sumach.

- **aromatica.** *Fragrant Sumach.* 2 feet. Low-spreading shrub with glossy, aromatic foliage.
- **copallina.** *Shining Sumach.* 6 feet. Beautiful native shrub, glossy foliage, which in the Fall is very brilliant.
- **Cotinus.** *Purple Fringe.* 8 feet. The well-known Smoke Tree; small, round, glossy foliage. Seed vessels a reddish purple in great profusion.
- **glabra.** *Smooth Sumach.* Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark. Very effective in Autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.
- **laciniata.** *Cut-leaved Sumach.* 3 feet. A beautiful shrub, with large leaves, deeply and finely cut, with a drooping, graceful habit. Leaves assume a gorgeous crimson color in Autumn.



Rosa rugosa

RHUS—Continued

- **typhina.** *Staghorn Sumach.* 10 feet. A small shrubby tree of irregular form and conspicuous Autumn fruit and foliage.
- **laciniata.** 10 feet. Of the same character as the species, but with delicately cut, almost Fern-like foliage.

RIBES. Currant.

- **aureum.** *Yellow-flowering Currant.* 5 feet. Flowers yellow, with pink stamens and sweet scented. Very good habit. Bears edible fruit.
- **sanguineum.** 5 feet. Blooms in May, bright pink, almost carmine flowers.

ROBINIA. Locust. Acacia.

- **hispidia.** *Rose Acacia.* 4 feet. This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand toward the close of May, and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss Rose. It is a beautiful shrub for planting in large masses, and produces a most desirable effect.

See also **Deciduous Trees.**

ROSA. Rose.

We class the wild Roses among shrubs since they best fit in such place. They are used largely in shrubbery and hedge borders, where their generally good foliage, graceful habit, abundant bloom and bright fruit seem especially fitting. Also for ground covering.

- **blanda.** 3 feet. Slender red branches, almost thornless; foliage oval, pale green; flowers are large, bright rose-colored, single; blooms in May.
- **Carolina.** 4 feet. The tall-growing Wild Rose, with single pink flowers during the Summer months; its bright red fruit is very showy.
- **lucida.** 3 feet. A native sort of rather dwarf habit. Bears rosy-pink, single flowers in early June, and red fruit in the Fall. Showy in masses on the borders of a wood.
- **multiflora Japonica.** 6 feet. Of very robust habit, making long, arching canes. Covered in June with white fragrant flowers, followed by scarlet hips adherent all Winter.
- **rubrifolia.** *Purple-leaved Rose.* 4 feet. This is valued for its beautiful reddish-green foliage, as well as for its pink flowers in early June. It is one of the most attractive shrubs, especially when set among a mass of other shrubs or when planted by itself in large groups.
- **rubiginosa.** 4 feet. The well-known Sweetbrier. The whole plant exhales a delightful fragrance.
- **rugosa.** *Japan Rose.* 4 feet. We class this among shrubs, for while it will adorn any location, we especially recommend it for the shrubbery border. Its vigorous robust habit, handsome foliage and flowers especially recommend it. The latter possess a delightful fragrance, and are followed by large bright hips, that prolong the attraction of the plant well into the Winter. Hardy everywhere and should be planted by everybody.

ROSA—Continued

- **alba**. 4 feet. Similar in all respects to the preceding except in color of flowers, which are pure white.
- **setigera**. *Prairie Rose*. 5 feet. Of most vigorous growth and clean, healthy foliage, bearing in July a profusion of delicate pink single flowers on long, arching canes.
- **Wichuraiana**. *Memorial Rose*. 2 feet. A creeping sort, with small, dark green and shining leaves. Flowers single, white, with prominent yellow stamens. Good for covering banks, rocks or similar places.

We offer, too, many other hybrids of *Wichuraiana*.

For other Roses see page 55

SAMBUCUS. Elder.

- **Canadensis**. *American Elder*. The great cymes of snow-white flowers are exceedingly showy and the Autumn display of deep purplish fruit is likewise attractive.
- **nigra aurea**. *Golden Elder*. 5 feet. Foliage bright golden yellow, much used for color effect in shrub planting and very desirable.
- **laciniata**. 3 feet. The leaves are finely cut, making the plant very elegant and graceful.
- **racemosa**. *Red-berried Elder*. 5 feet. Wood thicker than *Canadensis* and bark warty. Flowers and the red fruit borne on paniculate cymes, the latter ripening in June while the other varieties are still in flower.

SORBARIA. Spiræa.

- **sorbifolia**. 5 feet. An upright-growing, irregular-shaped shrub, bearing pinnate foliage of a pleasing light green color. Flowers white, borne in upright panicles in latter June. A most attractive and interesting plant.
- **Aitchisoni**. Similar to *Sorbifolia*, though a stronger grower and the branches being colored red. Grows to a height of 8 feet. Flowers are white.



Spiraea Van Houttei

SPIRÆA.

An indispensable class of medium-sized shrubs. Of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of bloom.

- **arguta**. 3 feet. Of dwarf habit, with clear white flowers in early Spring. Foliage very attractive, and habit graceful.
- **Billardi**. 5 feet. Bright rosy pink flowers in terminal spikes, from July to October.
- **Bumalda**. 2 feet. Dwarf habit, bearing numerous flat heads of rosy-pink flowers from June until Autumn is well advanced. To have good blooms cut away all fading flowers.
- **Anthony Waterer**. 2 feet. Flowers deep pink, showy and attractive. Observation satisfies us that this is the best all Summer blooming dwarf shrub in cultivation.
- **callosa**. 4 feet. Of upright habit, the terminal shoots and leaves having a rosy tint, and bearing flowers of similar color in July.
- **alba**. 2 feet. Similar in growth, but more dwarf than the preceding; bearing pure white flowers.
- **Henryi**. A novelty from China. Only recently introduced.
- **opulifolia**. 6 feet. Vigorous, upright; white flowers in May.
- **aurea**. 6 feet. A vigorous golden-leaved variety, white flowers in early June. Foliage attractive in early Summer.
- **prunifolia**. *Bridal Wreath*. 4 feet. Bears handsome double white flowers all along the branches in early Spring before the leaves are expanded. Foliage colors finely in Autumn.
- **Reevesiana fl. pl.** 4 feet. Bears beautiful white flowers in clusters about June 1. Desirable.
- **rotundifolia**. 4 feet. Of irregular form and spreading branches, dark green, nearly round leaves which are adherent until late in Autumn. Showy white flowers in umbel-like racemes in June.
- **Thunbergii**. 4 feet. Of dwarf habit; very graceful; single white flowers before the leaves expand in early Spring, distributed all over the plant. Autumnal coloring particularly good.
- **tomentosa**. 3 feet. Midsummer blooming variety, bearing pink flowers in panicles.
- **Van Houttei**. 5 feet. Habit of plant graceful, bearing white flowers in great abundance in latter May. One of the best.
- **Veitchii**. A novelty introduced from China; a good grower and fine foliage.
- **Wilsoni**. Another Chinese novelty recently introduced by the well-known traveler, Mr. Wilson.

STAPHYLEA. Bladder-Nut.

- **colchica**. 5 feet. One of the finest early-flowering shrubs. Flowers white, fragrant, disposed in clusters. Flowers at the same time as the Lilacs.

STEPHANANDRA.

- **flexuosa.** 4 feet. A graceful shrub of compact growth, with small, Hawthorn-like leaves. Foliage of good color, delicate, bearing extremely pretty white flowers in June.

STUARTIA. American Camellia.

- **pentagyna.** 6 feet. A rare and beautiful shrub bearing in June lovely white flowers 2 inches or more in diameter. The flowers have wavy crenulate margins, white stamens and orange-yellow anthers. The Autumnal coloring of the foliage is brilliant.

STYRAX.

- **Japonica.** 8 feet. A shrub or small tree of elegant form and habit, bearing white bell-shaped flowers all along the branches, and pendent on long pedicels. Very showy.

SYMPHORICARPUS. Snowberry.

- **racemosus.** *Snowberry.* 4 feet. Much valued for its white berries borne abundantly in Autumn. Especially conspicuous in masses.
- **vulgaris.** *Red-fruited Snowberry.* 3 feet. Fruit not so large as the preceding, but more abundant. Habit of plant graceful.

SYRINGA. Lilac.

The Lilac is a well-known and deservedly popular shrub. Its thick leathery foliage and lovely sweet-scented flowers commend it to all. There are no better sorts than the old-fashioned purple and white varieties, but there are many whose bloom is as good and that are much more floriferous. We, therefore, heartily commend the other varieties listed here.

- **Pekinensis pendula.** *Weeping Lilac.* 6 feet. A form of distinct character, with long, pendent branches, bearing a profusion of white, fragrant flowers later than the common Lilac. Grafted high it is picturesque and beautiful.
- **Persica.** *Persian Lilac.* 5 feet. Purple. A profuse and early-blooming sort, bearing light purple flowers.
- **alba.** 5 feet. Same habit and form as the preceding, but almost white flowers.
- **Rothomagensis.** 5 feet. Beautiful, reddish purple, large, fine and free-blooming. One of the best.
- **villosa.** *Hairy-leaved Lilac.* 6 feet. One of the newer species quite distinct from the older Lilacs. Foliage large, not unlike that of the White Fringe. Flowers later than the others, rosy pink, and in large panicles. A very desirable species.
- **vulgaris.** *Common Purple Lilac.* 6 feet. Known everywhere and valued for its abundant sweet-scented flowers.
- **alba.** *Common White Lilac.* 5 feet. White-flowering variety; not so strong a grower as the purple.
- **Alphonse Lavalle.** Very large panicle, beautiful blue, shaded violet.
- **Charles X.** 5 feet. An old Lilac, but still in demand for its abundant large panicles of reddish-purple flowers.
- **Frau Bertha Dammann.** 4 feet. Immense truss of pure white single flowers; one of the best.

SYRINGA—Continued.

- **Madame Casimir Perier.** 5 feet. Creamy white; superb.
 - **Madam Lemoine.** 4 feet. Superb double white.
 - **Marie Le Graye.** 5 feet. Large panicles of fragrant white flowers.
 - **President Grevy.** 5 ft. A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and very large; the panicle is magnificent; one of the finest Lilacs.
 - **Rubra de Marly.** 5 feet. Similar in growth to the Common Lilac, bearing purplish flowers. Used for forcing by the Parisian florists.
 - **Senateur Volland.** 5 feet. Rosy red.
 - **Souvenir de la Spaeth.** 4 feet. The most distinct and beautiful of all the Lilacs; panicles immense and very compact; flowers very large, deep purplish red.
- See also *Deciduous Trees.*

TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

Tall shrubs, native of the Eastern hemisphere, but generally hardy in America, especially near the sea, where they thrive exceptionally well. Leaves bright green in color, small and delicate. Flowers pink or rose colored, in panicles.

- **Africana.** 8 feet. Blooms in May; an upright grower.
- **Gallica Indica.** 8 feet. Pale rose-colored flowers in August. Not entirely hardy.
- **hispida æstivalis.** *Kaschgarica.* A handsome and distinct species with bluish foliage and carmine-rose flowers in September.
- **plumosa.** One of the handsomest Tamarisks. Foliage very feathery. This variety is, in our experience, one of the hardiest.



Syringa Charles X



Viburnum plicatum

VIBURNUM. Snowball.

- **acerifolium.** *Maple-leaved Arrow-Wood.* 3 feet. A medium-sized native shrub, with smooth, slender branches and ovate, pubescent leaves, 3-lobed and coarsely toothed. The white flowers conspicuous and handsome.
- **cassinoides.** *White Rod.* 5 feet. Of medium size, with erect grayish branches, thick, ovate shining leaves and large cymes of small white flowers. Grows mostly in low grounds, but succeeds perfectly in high locations.
- **Carlesii.** An early-flowering Viburnum of fine habit, bearing deliciously fragrant white flowers in May, being one of the first shrubs to flower. We consider this one of the most important introductions of recent years.
- **dentatum.** *Arrow-Wood.* 6 feet. A tall native shrub, with slender branches and smooth twigs. Leaves ovate, coarsely toothed, smooth on both sides. Clusters of fruit very dark blue. Found in moist soil, but will succeed elsewhere.
- **dilatatum.** From Japan. Low-spreading habit, fine foliage, bearing in Autumn a wealth of bright scarlet berries. An especially handsome shrub.
- **Lantana.** *Wayfaring Tree.* 6 feet. Leaves heart-shaped, covered with a mealy pubescence beneath. Flowers white in May, followed by pink, red and black fruit with the advancing season.
- **rugosum.** *Rough-leaved Viburnum.* Has larger and rougher leaves than Lantana, and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in foliage and fruit.

VIBURNUM—Continued

- **Lentago.** *Sheep-Berry.* 6 feet. A large shrub bearing clusters of white flowers toward the end of May.
- **molle.** 5 feet. A native species, very similar to *V. dentatum*; but the foliage and fruit are larger, and it blooms about twenty days later.
- **Opulus.** *High Bush Cranberry.* 6 feet. An attractive and showy shrub at all times, and particularly in the Fall, when covered with its large red berries.
- **nana.** 2 feet. *Dwarf Guelder Rose.* Makes a round, cushion-like bush, not over two feet. Valued for its dwarf habit.
- **sterilis.** *Common Snowball.* 6 feet. A well-known and highly prized shrub for its large balls or masses of white flowers.
- **tomentosum.** 6 feet. *Single Japan Snowball.* A symmetrical, handsome bush, with brown branches and beautifully ribbed foliage, green above and bronzy purple beneath. Pure white flowers on large, flat cymes, succeeded in late Summer by scarlet berries, turning to a blue black.
- **plicatum.** *Japan Snowball.* 6 feet. Of upright, bushy growth, entirely dark green leaves, and large heads of enduring white flowers; superior to the common sort. One of the finest shrubs in cultivation.
- **Rhytidophyllum.** Belongs to the Chinese Viburnums and forms a plant of striking appearance, much unlike the ordinary Viburnums. It forms a much-branched shrub 5-10 feet tall, with leaves 6-10 inches long and 2-3 inches broad, dark green and deeply channelled above, with strong veins on the underside. Flowers are white and fruit at first red, turning to a jet black as they ripen and stay on the plants late in the Winter. It is a native of the moist woods in China. A novelty little known. Considered to be evergreen.
- **Sieboldii.** 6 feet. Clusters of white flowers in May. The leaves are larger than any other Viburnum, heavy and dark green. Desirable, especially when grown as a specimen shrub.

VITEX. Chaste Shrub.

- **Agnus-castus.** 3 to 4 feet. A valuable shrub for its August and September bloom. Flowers lilac color in loose panicles.

XANTHOCERAS.

- **sorbifolia.** 15 feet. A rare and choice shrub bearing white flowers with crimson center in latter May. Foliage pinnate, resembling the Mountain Ash.

XANTHORHIZA.

- **apiifolia.** *Yellow Root.* A native shrub of neat, dwarf habit, especially suited for banks and borders. Flowers plum colored, on racemes in May.

STANDARD SHRUBS IN TREE FORM

We cultivate a variety of shrubs in tree form, and in certain locations they produce a very good effect. Among the most satisfactory and best we name:

ALTHEAS, HYDRANGEAS, LILAC, PRIVET and SNOWBALL.

SHRUBS BEARING ORNAMENTAL FRUITS

Described in their respective places in the catalogue.

Berberis. *Barberry.* In variety.

Callicarpa purpurea.

Cornus. *Dogwood.* In variety.

Elæagnus. *Silver Thorn.* In variety.

Euonymus. *Strawberry Tree.* In variety.

Ilex verticillata. *Black Alder.*

Ligustrum. *Privet.* In variety.

Lonicera. *Bush Honeysuckle.* In variety.

Rhodotypus.

Rhus. *Sumach.* In variety.

Ribes. *Flowering Currant.*

Rosa. *Rose.* In variety.

Sambucus. *Elder.* In variety.

Symphoricarpus. *Snowberry.* Red and white.

Viburnum. *Snowball.* In variety.

SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED FOLIAGE

Berberis purpurea. *Purple Barberry.*

Cornus. *Dogwood.* In variety.

Corylus purpurea. *Purple Hazel.*

Diervilla variegata. *Weigelia.*

Hibiscus variegata. *Rose of Sharon.*

Kerria variegata.

Ligustrum tricolor. *Variegated Privet*

Prunus pissardi. *Purple-leaf Plum.*

Sambucus nigra aurea. *Golden Elder.*

Spiræa opulifolia aurea. *Golden Spirea.*

SHRUBS WITH BRIGHT COLORED BARK IN WINTER

Cornus alba. Bright red.

— **elegantissima variegata.** Bright red.

— **Sibirica.** The most brilliant red of all.

Cornus stolonifera. Dull red or purplish.

Kerria Japonica. Green.

— **flore pleno.** Green.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN SHADY SITUATIONS

Berberis. *Barberry.* In variety.

Ceanothus. *Jersey Tea.*

Clethra alnifolia. *Sweet Pepper Bush.*

Cornus alba. *Red Brand Dogwood.*

— **paniculata.**

— **stolonifera.** *Red Osier.*

Diervilla. *Weigela.* In variety.

Forsythia viridissima.

Ligustrum. *Privet.* In variety.

Lonicera fragrantissima. *Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle.*

Mahonia aquifolia.

Myrica cerifera. *Wax Myrtle.*

Rhus aromatica. *Fragrant Sumach.*

Symphoricarpus racemosus. *Snowberry.*

— **vulgaris.** *Red Fruited Snowberry.*

Viburnum acerifolium. *Arrow Wood.*

— **cassinoides.** *White Rod.*

— **dentatum.** *Arrow Wood.*

— **Lentago.** *Sheep Berry.*

— **tomentosum.**

SHRUBS FOR SEASHORE PLANTING

Baccharis halimifolia. *Groundsel Shrub.*

Berberis. *Barberry.* In variety.

Cornus. *Dogwood.* In variety.

Hippophæ rhamnoides. *Sea Buckthorn.*

Ligustrum vulgaris. *Common Privet.*

Myrica cerifera. *Wax Myrtle.*

Rosa rugosa. *Japanese Rose.*

Tamarix. *Tamarisk.*

EVERGREENS

It is much to be regretted that the planting of Evergreens is so much neglected. They aid materially in giving color to the landscape in Winter; are useful for making windbreaks and hedges, and especially for screening unsightly objects from view; and there is, by judicious selection, a fine opportunity to afford pleasing contrasts of color and habit. They are more difficult to transplant than deciduous trees; must be carefully handled, upon no account permitting the roots to become dry. Use water abundantly and tramp the earth on the roots firm.

Figures after specific names indicate approximately the height of the plant when approaching maturity.

ABIES. Fir.

- **balsamea.** *Balsam Fir.* 40 feet. The well-known native American Fir; very attractive while young, but grows unsightly with age.
- **brachyphylla.** Grows to a large tree, 60 to 80 feet high, with a trunk 6 feet in diameter. The upper branches are long, forming a round-topped head. The foliage is long, pointed and dark, lustrous green above, silvery white beneath. Extremely hardy and very desirable for northern planting.
- **cilicica.** *Cilician Fir.* A very desirable variety growing to 50 feet high, with narrow, flat leaves which are dark green above and white beneath. Perfectly hardy in the north.



Picea umbellata—See page 29

ABIES—Continued.

- **concolor.** *Colorado Fir.* 35 feet. One of the choicest Evergreens, of distinct habit and color, which is a silvery green, and most attractive. Very rare and hardy.
- **Fraseri.** *Fraser's Silver Fir.* 40 feet. Much resembles Balsam Fir in general appearance, but the color is more pronounced, and it has the merit of enduring beauty.
- **Nordmanniana.** *Nordmann's Fir.* 30 feet. A noble tree, with large leaves of dark green color, maintained throughout the year.
- **pectinata.** *European or Comb-like Silver Fir.* 30 feet. Spreading horizontal branches. Foliage broad and silvery. Young shoots somewhat tender.
- **Veitchii.** *Veitch's Silver Fir.* 30 feet. A rare sort, combining the appearance of Nobilis and Nordmanniana. Small trees.

BIOTA. Chinese Arborvitae.

- **Orientalis.** *Chinese Arborvitae.* 15 feet. The flat growth of the young branches and its bright green color make it interesting and valuable.
- **aurea conspicua.** Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green.
- **aurea pyramidalis.** Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and Evergreen groups.
- **compacta.** *Chinese Compact Arborvitae.* 5 feet. Of dark green color and rounding compact habit of growth.
- **elegantissima.** *Rollinson's Golden Arborvitae.* 10 feet. Of upright, torch-like form. Foliage golden in Summer, bronze in Winter.
- **nana aurea.** *Berckman's Arborvitae.* 4 feet. A variety of recent introduction. Good form and habit. Does well near the sea.
- **pyramidalis.** *Chinese Pyramidal Arborvitae.* Grows 10 feet high, light green foliage.
- **Rosedale Hybrid.** Very fine foliage, feathery blue color, dwarf grower. Very handsome.
- **semper aurea.** *Always Golden.* 3 feet. Dwarf, dense, conical habit. Color golden throughout the year.

CEDRUS. Cedar.

- **Atlantica glauca.** *Blue Cedar.* 25 feet. Vigorous, pyramidal and open growth. Foliage of a light glaucous tint, rivaling the Blue Spruce in color effect.
- **Deodara.** *Deodar Cedar.* 30 feet. Of upright pyramidal form and graceful silvery foliage, which is more abundant than either of the other sorts. When young it excels both in beauty.
- **Libani.** *Cedar of Lebanon.* 40 feet. Vigorous, wide-spreading, horizontal branches; foliage dark green; very picturesque. Exceedingly rare and choice.

CRYPTOMERIA.

- **Japanica Lobbi.** 50 feet. A graceful and handsome tree with the characteristics of the genus, but more hardy. Endures the Winter without injury in this latitude.

HEMLOCK. See Tsuga.

ILEX. Holly.

- **crenata.** *Japanese Holly.* 8 feet. A much lauded and very attractive Holly from Japan, bearing small, shining, Myrtle-like leaves in great abundance. Not entirely hardy here.
- **opaca.** *American Holly.* 25 feet. A beautiful Evergreen, bearing red berries in abundance, contrasting finely with the bright green leaves.
- **Pernyi.** One of the latest introductions of Mr. Wilson, who describes it as follows: "In Ilex Pernyi we have a remarkable and charming species of Holly, very dense and symmetrical, dark green leaves, very prickly. The fruit is scarlet and crowded amongst the foliage. It is a native of Central and Western China, where it grows at a high altitude in woodlands and thickets."

JUNIPERUS. Juniper.

- **Canadensis.** 5 feet. A dwarf Juniper of bushy upright growth. Foliage is brownish green, resembling in general appearance *Juniperus communis*, but the latter is of more spreading habit of growth. Valuable for rock-planting.
- **communis.** *Trailing Juniper.* 3 feet. Our native prostrate or trailing Juniper, widely scattered over the temperate regions of America. Is of spreading irregular form, growing in rocky and nearly sterile soil in the most exposed situations. Valuable for covering slopes.
- **aurea.** *Douglas' Golden Juniper.* 3 feet. Similar in habit and form to the preceding, but the foliage is beautifully tipped with golden color. Distinct and attractive.
- **Cracovica.** 6 feet. Of slow growth, pyramidal, very hardy. Foliage bluish green, and resembles much the following variety, which however grows more rapidly.
- **Hibernica.** 8 feet. The *Irish Juniper* is of very dense and upright habit. Fine for columnar effects in landscape work.
- **prostrata.** 3 feet. A very much more spreading plant than the type and very valuable for rockwork.

JUNIPERUS—Continued

- **Suecica.** *Swedish Juniper.* 6 feet. More hardy than the Irish Juniper, but not so rapid in growth. Foliage of a yellowish-green tint.
- **excelsa stricta.** 5 feet. One of the most useful and hardy Junipers. Its habit of growth is pyramidal, dense and the foliage is of a pleasing bluish-green color. Being a slow grower it can be used for small hedges and formal plantings.
- **Japanica.** *Japan Juniper.* 5 feet. A very hardy and reliable sort, of upright rather irregular form.
- **aurea.** *Golden Japan Juniper.* 3 feet. Most distinct golden color which is constant and unchanging throughout the year. Quite dwarf and spreading.
- **recurva squamata.** 2 feet. Prostrate trailing species with glaucous green foliage. Good for rockwork.
- **Sabina.** *Savin Juniper.* 5 feet. A low, wide spreading, thickly branched evergreen shrub. Desirable for borders.
- **tamariscifolia.** 2 feet. A most picturesque half procumbent variety of ironclad hardness and most distinct character.
- **variegata.** 2 feet. A somewhat variegated foliage distinguishes this from the type.
- **Waukegan.** 1 foot. This may not belong to the Sabina family, but it is without doubt the very best of the trailing Junipers, of a handsome bluish grey-green color, and hardy. The plant for rockeries.



Juniperus Sabina



A Group of Evergreens in Winter

JUNIPERUS—Continued

- **Sinensis Pfitzeriana.** 15 feet. One of the most striking Junipers of recent introduction. Grows to a fair-sized plant, with branches spreading nearly horizontally, as broad as tall, the feathery bluish-green foliage giving the plant a very distinct and graceful appearance. Will become very popular without doubt.
- **Neoboriense.** 10 feet. An erect, dense grower, somewhat resembling our native Cedar; very hardy and a good grower. Foliage is sea-green.
- **aurea.** A golden variety of the type.
- **argentea variegata.** 15 feet. Makes a very handsome plant, bluish-green foliage, dotted with white specks. Very desirable.
- **Virginiana.** *Red Cedar.* 25 feet. Form tapering, symmetrical; color good at all times, but its bronzy appearance in Fall and early Winter is very attractive.
- **Cannarti.** 12 feet. A medium size tree resembling very much the type in general habit of growth, differing mostly in slower growth and a deep bronze-green color of the foliage.
- **elegantissima.** 10 feet. A distinct and beautiful variety of the Red Cedar, with golden-bronze foliage, particularly attractive in Winter, when the golden bronze of the young growth is contrasted with the dark green of the older.

JUNIPERUS—Continued

- **glauca.** 10 feet. The compact conical form of this variety, coupled with its light silvery foliage, make it very distinct and attractive. Like the Red Cedar, in all of its forms, it is of ironclad hardness.
- **globosa compacta.** 2 feet. A very dwarf and compact Cedar, growing without needing much trimming and ball shape, of a pleasing soft blue-green color, very useful for formal plantings.
- **pendula.** A weeping form of graceful appearance. Dark green foliage.
- **Schottii.** 12 feet. A bright green Cedar, of the same habit as the type, but of slower growth and brighter appearance.
- **tripartita.** 6 feet. This plant resembles more the Sabina, the habit of growth being spreading, the foliage feathery and of a dark green color. Makes a handsome and distinct plant.

PICEA. Spruce.

- **alba.** *White Spruce.* 25 feet. A medium-sized native tree; close, pyramidal growth; foliage bluish gray.
- **Alcockiana.** *Alcock's Spruce.* 20 feet. Of medium size; pyramidal habit, with short leaves, dark green above, glaucous beneath, choice.

PICEA—Continued

- **Engelmanni.** 20 feet. From Colorado; slow growth, dense and regular in form.
- **glauca.** A blue form of the above, makes a very handsome and desirable tree.
- **excelsa.** *Norway Spruce.* 50 feet. A well-known and widely distributed evergreen of rapid growth; symmetrical form. Hardy everywhere. Invaluable for windbreaks and hedges.
- **aurea.** 20 feet. A golden variety of dwarf habit.
- **conica.** 25 feet. Of very dense and full conical form. Foliage of a lighter shade of color than the type.
- **Gregoriana.** *Gregory's Spruce.* 4 feet. Of dwarf, hemispherical form, dense habit and dark green foliage. For cemeteries and small places.
- **inverta.** *Inverted Norway Spruce.* 10 feet. Of curious and varied form, the branches growing downward. Foliage dense, hiding the stem.
- **procumbens.** A dwarf Spruce of spreading habit. Grows only about 4 feet high and very slow.
- **pumila.** 5 feet. Another dwarf and very dense sort with dark foliage. Entirely hardy.
- **pygmaea.** *Dwarf Spruce.* 2 feet. A dense dwarf variety, hardly ever growing more than 3 feet high. An elegant lawn plant.
- **pyramidalis.** 25 feet. Like the *Excelsa* type except the form, which is columnar. Effective in certain locations.
- **nigra Doumetti.** 6 feet. A dense and compact tree; needles small with a pronounced bluish tint.
- **Omorika.** *Servian Spruce.* A handsome variety of dwarf and compact habit; foliage a glaucous green, silvery underneath.
- **orientalis.** *Oriental Spruce.* 40 feet. An erect-growing symmetrical tree. Foliage finer and better than Norway Spruce, and in every way a superior tree. Does not grow so large. Desirable.
- **polita.** *Tiger Tail Spruce.* 25 feet. A slow grower, but distinct and valuable on account of its color and hardiness. Rare and invaluable.
- **pungens.** *Colorado Spruce.* 25 feet. From the Rocky Mountains. A tree of great value; hardy in all locations; of good habit and form, and in color a cheerful tint of green.
- **glauca.** 25 feet. The *Colorado Spruce* seedlings are variable in color, running from light green to intense steel blue. They are alike in form and habit. Here we place our carefully selected blue seedlings, some of which in color rival the famous *Koster's* strain, and all surpass it in form and habit.
- **Kosteriana.** *Koster's Blue Spruce.* 20 feet. A strain of intense color and longer needles; preserved by grafting. They are uniformly reliable, and best for that reason.
- **pendula.** *Koster's Weeping Blue Spruce.* 20 feet. This tree maintains the form and has the color of the type, but has in addition a most graceful and regular weeping habit, making it most interesting and desirable.



Austrian Pine

PICEA—Continued

- **Sitchensis.** 40 feet. From the Island Sitka, British Columbia. A rapid grower, foliage bluish underneath, bright green above.
- **umbellicata.** Resembling the *Nordman Fir*. Leaves are stiffer, however, and not quite so dark green; makes a very handsome Spruce and is very hardy.

PINUS. Pine.

- **Austriaca.** *Austrian Pine.* 25 feet. Well known and valuable for its hardiness and constant and intense green color.
- **Cembra.** *Swiss Stone Pine.* 25 feet. Of dwarf habit and dense foliage, ultimately attaining good size. A desirable tree.
- **densiflora Tanyosho.** *Japanese Table Pine.* A tree imported from Japan, of spreading habit, foliage bright green, the whole plant being very distinct in appearance.
- **excelsa.** *Bothan Pine.* 40 feet. Resembles the white Pine, but with longer and pendulous leaves. Very graceful and attractive.
- **Mughus.** *Dwarf Mountain Pine.* 4 feet. Of low and spreading growth.
- **parviflora glauca.** 15 feet. Imagine a white Pine with foliage tint of a blue Spruce and you will have a fair idea of the beauty of this tree.

PINUS—Continued.

- **ponderosa.** A rapid-growing Pine, growing to large dimensions. Silvery-green foliage.
- **resinosa.** *Red Pine.* 30 feet. A fine native species; rare and choice. Needles dark green, long, drooping and soft to the touch.
- **rigida.** *Pitch Pine.* 50 feet. Forms an open irregular pyramid with spreading branches. Thrives well near the sea and in poor and sterile soil.
- **Strobus.** *White Pine.* 50 feet. The well-known American timber tree. Hardy and reliable on dry, upland soil.
- **nana.** *Dwarf White Pine.* 4 feet. A dwarf and irregular form of the preceding.
- **sylvestris.** *Scotch Pine.* 30 feet. A rapid-growing, handsome tree, especially when young. Good for windbreaks.

PSEUDOTSUGA.

- **Douglasii.** *Douglas Spruce.* 25 feet. Indigenous to Colorado; of quite rapid growth; conical form; foliage delicate green.



Retinispora pisifera

RETINISPORA. Japan Cedar.

Botanists include all Retinisporas in two species—*Obtusa* and *Pisifera*—but we classify them as received, and in accordance with general custom. The whole family is especially desirable because of its varying forms, habits and character. Being of medium growth, they are adapted for small places and for use in Evergreen beds. They bear any amount of shearing, with improvement in density of foliage and change of form if desired. In addition to sorts here named, we offer a limited number of rare varieties.

- **obtusa.** 25 feet. One of the best Retinisporas. Color green in Summer, bronze in Winter.
- **aurea.** 20 feet. Identical with the preceding, except in color, which is of a pronounced golden tint. This is a most desirable tree because of its color, form and habit.
- **compacta.** 4 feet. This is a magnificent form of *Obtusa*, very dense, with beautiful concave fronds, like green shells.
- **filicoides.** 5 feet. Bright green. Very dense and exquisite fern-like foliage.
- **gracilis.** 8 feet. A most graceful and hardy little tree of good form, habit and color. One of the best semi-dwarf trees known.
- **aurea.** 6 feet. A golden foliage form. Distinct and rare.
- **nana.** 5 feet. A compact dwarf-growing variety of the above. Very desirable where a small Evergreen is wanted.
- **aurea.** A golden form of the preceding sort.
- **pisifera.** 25 feet. Fine feathery foliage; branches glaucous underneath. A beautiful evergreen.
- **aurea.** 25 feet. Of loose and open habit; decidedly pendulous. Color constant and good. A choice variety.
- **filifera.** 12 feet. A beautiful Evergreen, with long, thread-like, pendant foliage.
- **aurea.** 10 feet. Like the preceding, except in color, which is a bright golden. More dwarf in habit.
- **plumosa.** 25 feet. A most desirable evergreen of compact growth and delicate glaucous green foliage.
- **aurea.** 25 feet. *Golden Retinispora.* Widely known and popular, and of great merit.
- **lutescens.** A dwarf-growing variety of pretty and compact habit. Foliage bright yellow. Very good for formal plantings.
- **squarrosa.** 20 feet. A most distinct and valuable sort; foliage of compact, tufted character; color steel gray. Grows quite large, bears shearing to almost any size or form.

SCIADOPITYS.

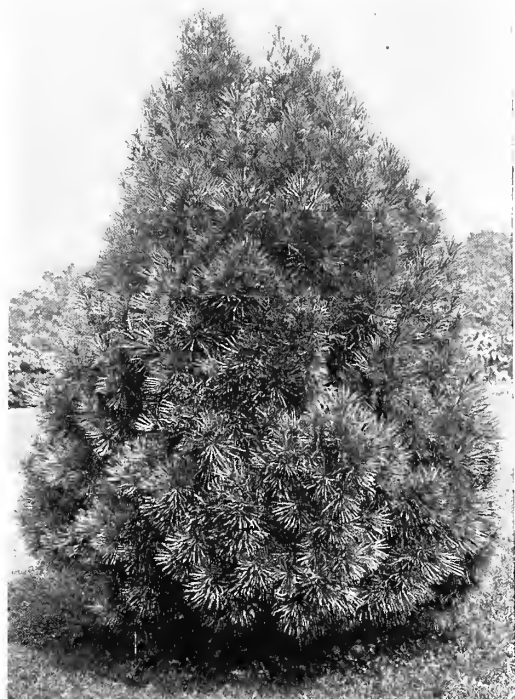
- **verticillata.** *Umbrella Pine.* 20 feet. As beautiful and hardy Evergreen from Japan. Shining dark green foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts. Of slow growth but rare and desirable.

TAXUS. Yew.

- **baccata.** *English Yew.* 10 feet. A most desirable dark green foliage plant, suited for single specimens or will make a good hedge.
- **aurea Washingtoni.** 8 feet. Similar to *Baccata*, though not of such robust growth. The young growth of a most lovely golden hue, and in its season the best golden Evergreen.
- **elegantissima.** *Beautiful Variegated Yew.* 15 feet. One of the most valuable golden-leaved Evergreens. In June and July the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw color, rendering the plant highly effective. One of the hardiest of the Yews.
- **Overeynder erecta.** 6 feet. Of compact upright form; dark green foliage; remarkably hardy.
- **Hibernica.** 10 feet. *Irish Yew.* Remarkably upright, distinct and handsome. Foliage of very deep color; plant resembles a dark green column.
- **repandens.** 4 feet. *Spreading Yew.* A low spreading tree or Evergreen bush; very luxuriant, with intensely dark green foliage. Entirely hardy. A specimen will cover a circle 15 feet in diameter, and is an object of great beauty.
- **Canadensis.** *Canadian Yew.* 6 feet. Low-spreading, bushy form; grows 4 to 5 feet high, with short leaves, and the bark is of a darker hue than the common Yew. Has small, red berries.
- **cuspidata nana brevifolia.** 8 feet. From Japan, and the hardiest of all Yews. Branches somewhat ascending, with dark green foliage.
- **capitata.** Resembles in habit of growth that of *Taxus baccata*. It is a native from Japan, perfectly hardy, and a high-class novelty, which will without doubt win high favor, when better known and more distributed.

THUYA. Arborvitae.

- **occidentalis.** *American Arborvitae.* 30 feet. A well-known and very valuable Evergreen for screens, windbreaks and hedges.
- **aurea. George Peabody.** 15 feet. A most desirable Golden Arborvitae. Color pronounced and constant.
- **compacta. Parsons'.** 8 feet. Form hemispherical; light green foliage. A good dwarf, hardy sort.
- **globosa.** *Globe Arborvitae.* Globular form; foliage fine and delicate.
- **Hoveyi.** *Hovey's Golden Arborvitae.* 4 feet. More upright habit, with yellowish-green foliage.
- **pyramidalis.** *Pyramidal Arborvitae.* 15 feet. Of columnar shape; distinct light green, compact foliage.
- **Columbia.** 10 feet. Of pyramidal form; new growth tipped with white, making the plant conspicuous and attractive all Summer.
- **Vervæneana.** 10 feet. Of similar form and denser habit than the type. Foliage handsomely variegated with yellow.
- **Warreana.** *Siberian Arborvitae.* 10 feet. Most hardy of all Arborvitaes. Foliage dark green and dense. Valuable for hedges.



Sciadopitys,—Japanese Umbrella Pine

THUYA—Continued

- **Standishi.** 25 feet. A very hardy Evergreen. Foliage of light yellowish tint and handsome. Habit slightly pendulous and extremely graceful. Nearly allied to and by some botanists classed as a variety of *Thuyopsis*.

TSUGA. Hemlock.

- A small genus, frequently classed with the Abies, but botanically distinct. As a class they possess remarkable grace and beauty.
- **Canadensis.** *Hemlock Spruce.* 40 feet. The well-known tree of our American forests. Growth loose and open; habit extremely graceful. Bears shearing well, and makes the most ornamental evergreen hedge.
- **macrophylla.** 8 feet. A sport from our common Hemlock. Very dwarf and compact, and of dark green color. A very choice Evergreen and rare.
- **Sargenti pendula.** *Sargent's Weeping Hemlock.* 10 feet. Compact and spreading habit, with graceful, spray-like pendulous branches. Permanent weeping habit. Beautiful Evergreen.
- **Caroliniana.** *Carolina Hemlock.* 40 feet. A new species from the Carolina mountains, not so stately as the common species. Small trees.
- **Hookeriana.** *Blue Hemlock.* Very nice variety of slow growth, foliage of bright blue color.

List of Evergreens, with golden variegated or otherwise attractive foliage

Described in their respective places in the catalogue.

Abies concolor. Silvery green.

Biota elegantissima. Golden in Summer, bronze in Winter.

— **orientalis aurea.** Golden.

— **semper aurea.** Always golden.

Cedrus Atlantica glauca. Steel blue.

Juniperus com. Canadensis nana aurea. Golden.

— **Japonica aurea.** Golden.

— **Sabina.** Very dark color.

— **Virginiana glauca.** Blue.

Picea Alcockiana. Green above, silvery beneath.

— **excelsa aurea.** Golden.

— **pungens.** Blue.

Picea pungens Kosteri. Intense blue.

Pinus excelsa. Silvery blue.

Retinispora filifera aurea. Golden.

— **obtusa.** Green in Summer, bronze in Winter.

— **obtusa aurea.** Golden.

— **pisifera aurea.** Golden.

— **plumosa aurea.** Golden.

— **lutea.** Variegated.

— **squarrosa.** Steel gray.

Taxus baccata semper aurea. Always golden.

Thuya occidentalis lutea. Bright golden.

— **Hoveyi.** Yellowish green.

— **Vervæneana.** Green and gold.

SMALL EVERGREENS FOR FORESTRY AND NURSERY PLANTING

Where future planting is intended it is best to obtain small sizes for planting in nursery rows. Trees for this purpose are supplied by the 1000 or per 10,000, from 6 to 9 inches up to 2 to 3 feet, at very low prices.

For forestry purposes. Seedlings and transplanted seedlings of hardy Pines, Spruces and Hemlocks, the leading kinds, per 10,000 and per 100,000, at lowest current prices. Particulars and quotations on application.

Most desirable kinds are the following:

Picea alba. White Spruce.

— **excelsa.** Norway Spruce.

Juniperus Virginiana. Red Cedar.

Pinus Austriaca. Austrian Pine.

— **Strobus.** White Pine.

— **sylvestris.** Scotch Pine.

Tsuga Canadensis. Hemlock.

There are others for more specific localities, but the above named sorts we consider to be best adapted for general planting.



Garden at York, Pa., Supplied by Us. Photograph Taken a Few Weeks After Planting

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

The following may be relied upon as hardy varieties:

- **Catawbiense.** A native species indigenous to the Southern States. Bright, reddish-purple flowers, borne in large clusters in June. Foliage large and glossy green. We consider *Rhododendron maximum* preferable for planting in the Northern States.
- **Catawbiense Hybrids.** The following varieties are among the best in cultivation:
 - — **Abraham Lincoln.** Beautiful rosy red. One of the best of the dark-colored varieties.
 - — **album elegans.** Large foliage; bluish, changing to white.
 - — **album grandiflorum.** White and bluish; fine.
 - — **atrosanguineum.** Intense blood red.
 - — **Boule de Neige.** Pure white; dwarf, compact habit.
 - — **candidissima.** A good white-flowering variety; good grower.
 - — **Caractacus.** Rich purplish crimson; fine.
 - — **grandiflora.** Is the best kind in our estimation for general planting. Fine foliage; flowers purple.



Rhododendron

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

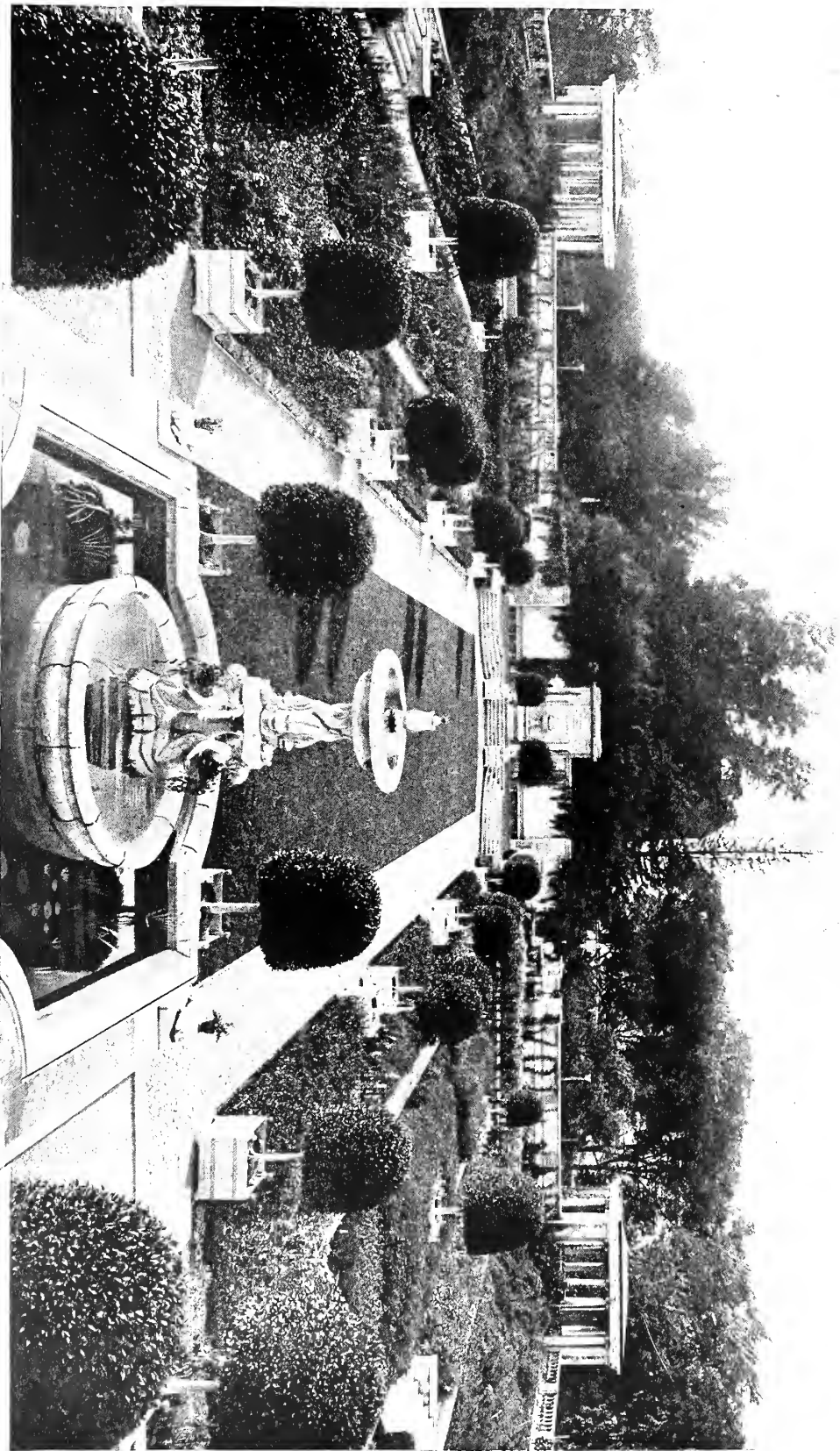
- — — **alba.** Same as the preceding kind, only the flowers are white.
- — — **Charles Dickens.** Dark scarlet; excellent foliage and habit.
- — — **delicatissimum.** Blush white, tinted pink.
- — — **Everestianum.** Rosy lilac, spotted and fringed; an excellent bloomer; fine foliage.
- — — **Flushing.** Rose scarlet; very fine.
- — — **General Grant.** Bright rosy scarlet; fine.
- — — **grandiflorum rubrum.** Deep rose-colored flower.
- — — **H. H. Hunnewell.** Rich dark crimson.
- — — **H. W. Sargent.** Enormous truss; rich crimson.
- — — **Kettledrum.** Deep red and fine.
- — — **Lady Armstrong.** Beautiful pale rose, spotted.
- — — **Mrs. Milner.** Rich crimson; good habit.
- — — **purpureum elegans.** Very fine purple.
- — — **purpureum grandiflorum.** Of excellent habit.
- — — **roseum elegans.** Large leaves; rose-colored flowers.
- — — **roseum grandiflorum.** Large, fine Rose.
- — — **roseum superbum.** Good, clear rose color.
- **maximum.** *Great Laurel.* Strong-growing, hardy plants, blooming profusely in July, long after the *Catawbiense* and its varieties are out of bloom. Flowers of good size, borne in dense trusses; color white, sometimes shaded with shell pink; indeed some plants have decidedly pink-shaded flowers. Largely used, in carload lots, for border and woodland planting. Collected, bushy plants of different sizes, 2 to 6 feet, carefully selected with ball, are furnished in quantity, by the carload at very reasonable prices.



Yucca filamentosa

YUCCA.

- **filamentosa.** *Adam's Needle.* Broad pointed leaves and in Mid-Summer immense panicles of Lily-like white flowers from center of plant attaining height of 4 to 5 feet.



A TYPICAL FORMAL GARDEN WITH BAY TREES

CLIMBING VINES

Those kinds that cling to smooth, perpendicular surfaces by little tendrils or roots we designate as self-climbers, and are the kinds suited to covering walls and buildings. The others require a trellis or support of some sort.

ACTINIDIA.

- **polygama.** *The Silver Vine.* A Japanese vine of rapid growth, with large leaves, and white flowers with purple center, followed by edible fruit.

AKEBIA.

- **quinata.** A beautiful, rapid-growing vine, bearing curious plum-colored, cinnamon-scented flowers.

AMPELOPSIS.

- **Engelmanni.** Is being used to a large extent in the West on account of its hardiness. Otherwise very much like the ordinary Virginia Creeper.
- **quinquefolia.** *Virginia Creeper.* Self climber. A very useful and handsome climbing shrub, of vivid crimson color in Autumn.
- **tricolor,** or **Vitis heterophylla.** *Variegated Grape.* A very pretty vine with deeply lobed leaves like the Grape, marbled with white, pink and green.
- **Veitchii.** *Boston Ivy.* Self-climber. Of delicate and graceful habit, and most desirable of all for covering buildings. Now well known.



Ampelopsis Veitchii

ARISTOLOCHIA. Dutchman's Pipe.

- **Sipho.** A robust, vigorous plant, bearing curious pipe-shaped flowers. Very large leaves.

BIGNONIA. See Tecoma.**CELASTRUS.**

- **articulatus.** A rapid climber with orange-yellow flowers, in the Fall very showy on account of the brilliant red berries, adhering to the branches after the leaves drop off.
- **scandens.** Known as *Staff Vine*, *Bitter Sweet*, etc. A very vigorous grower. Its scarlet fruit, adherent nearly all Winter, is an object of much beauty.

CLEMATIS.

Among climbing plants none equal the Clematis in the beauty of their flowers. There are an infinite number of varieties among the large-flowering sorts, from which we select the most distinct and vigorous in habit and the most floriferous.

- **paniculata.** From Japan. Panicles of small, pure white fragrant flowers borne in great profusion. Very desirable and entirely hardy. Blooms in late Summer.
- **Duchess of Edinburgh.** Fine, large, double white flowers.
- **Gipsy Queen.** Deep purple.
- **Henryi.** Large flowering. Flowers white, handsome and abundant. The best white variety.
- **Jackmani.** Large, intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness, free growth and abundant bloom. The best variety of its color.
- **Mad. Andre.** New single crimson, free blooming and very fine.
- **Ramona.** A strong, rampant grower, and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.
- **Ville de Lyon.** New fine red.

DOLICHOS.

- **Japonica.** *Kudzu Vine.* This is a most remarkable rapid-growing perennial vine, and is unparalleled for ornament and shade. If planted in rich soil will produce graceful, twining stems 40 feet long in a season. Valuable for covering loggias, arbors, verandas and pillars, or for any other position where a quick shade or ground cover is desired. The beautiful pea-shaped flowers are borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, and are suggestive of miniature racemes of Wistaria.



Wistaria

EUONYMUS. See **Evergreen Shrubs.**

HEDERA.

- **Helix.** *English Ivy.* Self-climber. This is well known, and its broad, glossy, dark leaves retain their beauty all Winter if planted on the eastern and northern sides of buildings away from the sun. It is hardy here.

HYDRANGEA.

- **scandens.** *Climbing Hydrangea.* Climbing by aerial rootlets. Leaves almost glabrous.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

- **Japonica aurea reticulata.** A variegated golden-leaved variety; very attractive.
- **Chinensis.** *Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle.* A free-growing, nearly Evergreen sort; blooms in Midsummer and again in September; flowers fragrant.
- **Halleana.** *Hall's Honeysuckle.* Of robust growth; abundant foliage and good habit; blooms freely in June and intermittently afterward. Flowers cream yellow and very fragrant; the most common and the best sort.
- **Heckrottii.** A rare variety and one which should be grown, as its large and showy flowers are most attractive. Flowers are rose color on the outside and yellow in the center. Blooms all Summer.
- **punicea.** *Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.* Very showy.
- **sempervirens.** *Red Coral.* An American species bearing bunches of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in latter June. More beautiful, but not so free blooming as the others and without fragrance.

LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine.

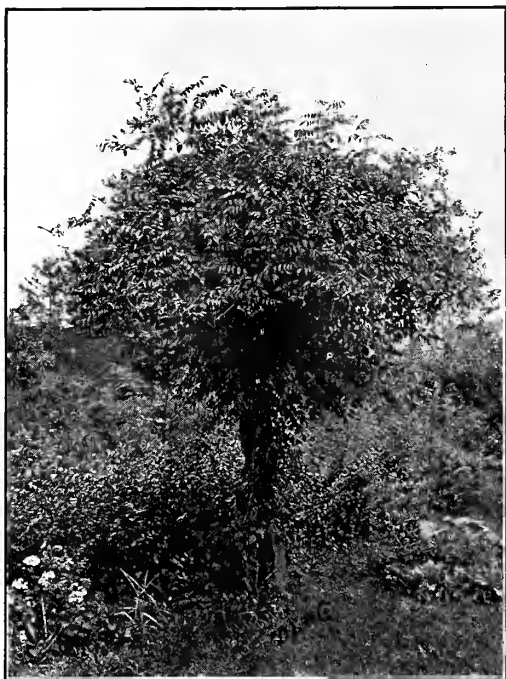
- **barbatum.** A neat, half climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers, followed by scarlet fruit in Autumn, when it is exceedingly ornamental.

TECOMA. Trumpet Creeper.

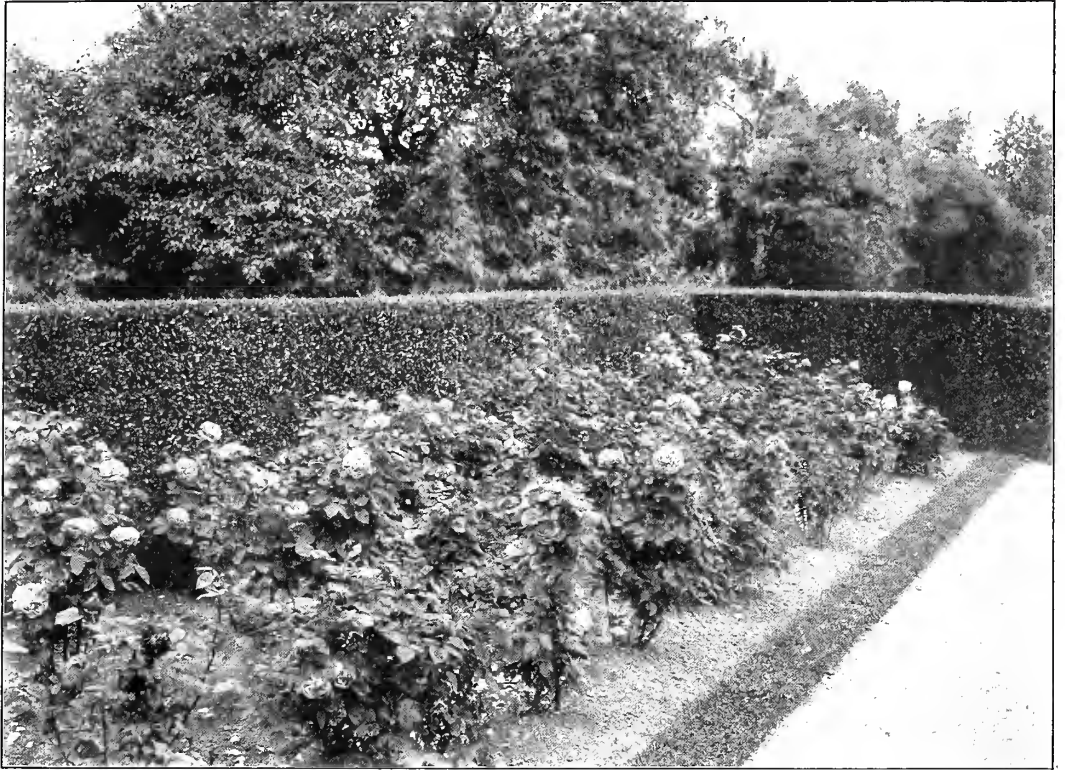
- **grandiflora.** More dwarf than *radicans* and of nearly shrubby habit. Blooms when quite small, bearing yellowish-scarlet flowers in great profusion.
- **radicans.** *Common Trumpet Vine.* Self-climber. Abundant flowers in July and August; a rampant grower; good for concealing unsightly objects.

WISTARIA.

- **frutescens.** *American Wistaria.* A free-growing vine bearing racemes 6 to 8 inches long. Flowers lilac in color, appearing abundantly in May.
- **multijuga.** A Japan variety, with dark blue flowers. One of the best Wistarias.
- **alba.** A strong grower when once established, bearing long racemes of white flowers.
- **Sinensis.** *Chinese Wistaria.* The best Wistaria. Bears large and handsome racemes of light purple flowers in latter May.
- **alba.** Pure white flowers.



Tecoma radicans Trained to a Dead Tree



Privet Hedge Enclosing a Rose Garden

HEDGE PLANTS

To screen unsightly objects from view, to mark lines or boundaries, hedges are most useful, and, with proper attention, very ornamental.

For permanent all-around effect Evergreens are best, and the best sorts for the purpose are Hemlock Spruce, American Arborvitae in variety, Norway and other Spruces. These can be kept in any desired shape by shearing. The Evergreen, *Ilex crenata*, for those with abundant means and a desire to possess a good thing not common, is recommended. Evergreen hedges should be sheared in the Spring, before the new growth commences. You can, by so doing, make them any form and keep them any size desired.

Among deciduous shrubs for ornamental hedges no plant equals the California Privet. It has foliage of unequaled beauty that permits shearing to an extent that would ruin most plants. But in certain situations and for certain uses there are other even better plants, among which we mention *Berberis Thunbergii* for a low and *Althea* for a high hedge, where its conspicuous late bloom will be appreciated.

We urge all intending to plant hedges to thoroughly prepare and enrich the soil if of poor quality, and in the meantime to advise us how many and what sort of plants are wanted. We grow large quantities of these standard varieties and will make very reasonable quotations. We here name in detail some most desirable plants for hedging purposes:

For ornamental hedges the following shrubs are very effective, the Privet particularly being largely planted.

BERBERIS.

— **Thunbergii.** An ideal plant for hedges.

ROSA.

— **rugosa.** Makes an excellent and highly ornamental hedge.

LIGUSTRUM.

— **ovalifolium.** *California Privet.* Most highly prized. For best effect plant in double rows one foot apart each way, alternating the plants, and cut almost to the ground.

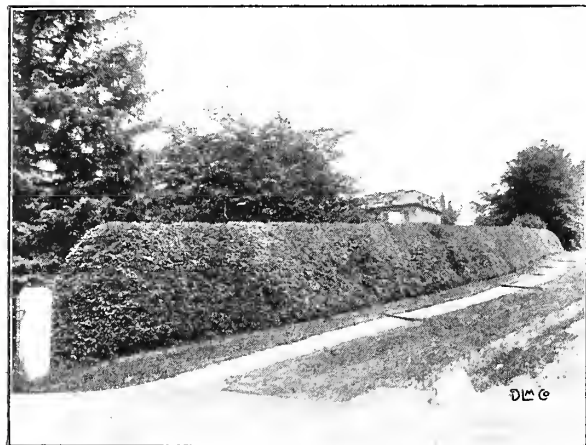
— **Ibota.** *Hardy Privet.*



Hemlock Hedge in Winter

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS

Among evergreens the best and most popular are :



Hedge of Arborvitae

BUXUS.

- **sempervirens.** *Common Tree Box.* Compact shrub with deep green foliage.
- **suffruticosa.** *Dwarf Box.* Excellent for borders and where a low hedge is wanted. Of very slow growth.

PICEA.

- **excelsa.** *Norway Spruce.* A good-growing evergreen that bears shearing well and makes an excellent hedge and windbreak.

THUYA. *Arborvitae.* Among the very best evergreen hedge plants are the American and Siberian Arborvitaes, bearing shearing well and becoming very dense and compact. The dwarf sorts are excellent for low hedges.

TSUGA.

- **Canadensis.** *Hemlock Spruce.* Makes the most graceful and elegant hedge of all.



View of Rockery Planting

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

The great and increasing popularity of this class of plants has induced us to offer a select list, which we made upon the advice of the best authorities in America, concerning the most effective and desirable plants for lawns and gardens.

Our list, while not so extensive as many, is the very cream of all, and every sort described may be depended on to give entire satisfaction.

The ease of culture, and continuous and lasting bloom of these plants endeared them to our ancestors, whose artistic tastes were in most respects quite equal, if not superior, to our own.

Planted in the shrubbery border, or in beds alone, judiciously arranged, they will afford great satisfaction at much less cost than can be obtained by plants from the greenhouse that must be replaced annually. In truth, the one supplements the other, and the bright foliage and flowers of bedding plants, with the more enduring herbaceous ones, are both needed for the complete adornment of rural and suburban homes, but the latter are the most essential and appeal most strongly to our affections, appearing annually as old friends to greet us in Spring, after their Winter sleep.

A suitable selection will give a constant succession of bloom, from early Summer until late Autumn, and increase in size and beauty from year to year.

Figures after specific names indicate approximate height of the plants when in flower.

ACHILLEA.

- **millefolium roseum.** 1 foot. Very handsome Fern-like foliage, flowers deep pink; July to September. One of the best.

- **ptarmica, The Pearl.** 1 foot. Double white; very effective; good for cutting; blooms all Summer.

ACONITUM.

- **autumnale.** *Monkshood*, or *Helmet Flower*. 3 to 4 feet. Flowers blue, in panicles. A fine flower for cutting. September.

ADONIS.

- **vernalis.** *Ox Eye*. 6 to 12 inches. One of the best early Spring-flowering plants, of dwarf and compact habit; flowers yellow.

ALTHÆA.

- **rosea.** *Hollyhock.* 4 to 5 feet. Of this old-fashioned and popular flower we offer a good assortment of colors, including the newly introduced and improved Allegheny Hollyhock and the single-flowering varieties.

ALYSSUM.

- **saxatile.** *Madwort.* 1 foot. Golden yellow flowers, fragrant and showy. One of the best perennials. April and May.
- **compactum.** 1 foot. *Basket of Gold, Gold Tuft, Rock-madwort.* Similar to Saxatile, except the plant is more dwarf and flowers more freely.

ANCHUSA.

- **Italica.** *Sea Bugloss.* 4 feet. A fine species, blooming nearly all Summer. Clear blue flowers.

ANEMONE.

- **Japonica.** *Japan Windflower.* 2 feet. Rosy pink flowers in September and October.
- **alba.** 2 feet. White; large flowers. September and October.
- **Queen Charlotte.** 2 feet. Large, semi-double flowers; silvery pink in color. September.
- **rosea.** 2 feet. Very floriferous. Flowers semi-double, rosy purple in color. September.
- **Whirlwind.** 2 feet. Producing double white flowers in great profusion in September and October.



Anchusa Italica



Alyssum

ANTHEMIS.

- **tinctoria.** *Marguerite.* 1 to 2 feet. Flowers deep yellow. July to October.

AQUILEGIA, *Columbine* 1 to 2½ feet. In colors; early Spring bloom.

ARABIS.

- **alpina.** *Rock Cress.* 6 to 8 inches. Flowers white, in small racemes in early Spring.

ARMERIA.

- **maritima.** *Thrift.* 6 inches. Pink to purple. May to August.

ARENARIA.

- **caespitosa.** *Sandwort.* Dwarf Evergreen plants, tufted foliage, forming carpets of verdure.

ASCLEPIA.

- **tuberosa.** *Butterfly Weed.* 2 feet. Orange-colored flowers. July and August.

ASTER.

- **alpinus.** 9 inches. Purple flowers in July.
- **Amellus.** *Perry's Favorite.* 3 feet. New, of very fine pink color.
- **Beauty of Colwall.** 3 feet. Novelty, fine double purple.
- **Novæ-Angliæ.** 4 feet. Showy purple. September and October.

ASTERS—Continued

- **Robert Parker.** 5 feet. Large sprays of large soft lavender-blue flowers with yellow center. Fine.
- **Snowflake.** 3 feet. White, dainty small flowers; very free.
- **White Queen.** 5 feet. Large white, free flowering.

ASTILBE.

- **Japonica.** A perennial Spiraea. 2 feet. Plumy spikes of pure white flowers; pleasing dark foliage. June.
- **Gladstonei.** 2 feet. A novelty; nice white flowers. Large.

BOCCONIA.

- **cordata.** *Plume Poppy.* 6 to 7 feet. White flowers August.

BOLTONIA.

- **asteroides.** *False Chamomile.* 4 feet. White flowers. August and September.
- **latisquama.** 4 feet. Light lilac. August and September.

CALLIRHOE.

- **involutrata.** *Poppy Mallow.* 8 to 12 inches. Rosy crimson flowers and handsome cut-leaved foliage. All Summer bloom.

CAMPANULA.

- **Carpatica.** *Bell Flowers.* 9 inches. A dwarf plant bearing blue flowers in June.
- **alba.** 9 inches. White flowers. June and July.
- **Media.** 3 feet. Late in June and July. Flowers blue, white and pink. Very showy. Is biennial.
- **persicifolia.** 1½ feet. Flowers blue. June and July.
- **alba plena.** 1½ feet. Double white. July.
- **Moerheimi.** 2 feet. June and July. An excellent variety; large, pure white flowers; semi-double.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. 1½ to 2½ feet. In colors. Autumnal blooming plants of much beauty and exceedingly profuse bloom. Hardy sorts only.

- **Shasta Daisy.** 1 to 2 feet. White flowers all Summer.
- **uliginosum (Pyrethrum).** *Giant Daisy.* 2 feet. White. August and September.

CLEMATIS.

- **Davidiana.** 2 to 3 feet. Very showy and fragrant blue flowers in August and September.

CONVALLARIA.

- **majalis.** *Lily of the Valley.* 4 to 8 inches. White, pendent, fragrant flowers in early Spring. Clumps.

COREOPSIS.

- **grandiflora.** 1½ to 2 feet. Deep orange yellow; excellent for cutting. June and July.
- **rosea.** July and August. Rosy flowers, very free.

DAHLIAS. See **Flowering Bulbs and Tubers.**

DELPHINIUM.

- **elatum.** *Hardy Larkspur.* 3 to 4 feet. Blue flowers from June to August.
- **Bella Donna.** 3 feet. A beautiful soft shade of blue. Very distinct.
- **formosum.** 3 feet. The common Larkspur. Large dark blue flowers. June to August.
- **Sinensis.** 3 feet. Fine cut foliage; blue flowers.
- **Alba.** Same as above; flowers white.

DESMODIUM. See **Deciduous Shrubs.**

DIANTHUS.

- **barbatus.** 1 foot. The old and deservedly popular *Sweet William.* Various colors mixed.
- **plumarius.** *Scotch Pink, or Cinnamon Pink.* 1 foot. Very fragrant double flowers. June and July.
- **latifolia atrococcinea.** 1 foot. Fiery crimson flowers in large clusters throughout the Summer and Fall.
- **Carmen.** 1 foot. Light pink, fragrant flowers.
- **Gertrude.** 1 foot. Rosy carmine, veined with silvery white.
- **Lord Lyon.** 1 foot. Deep pink.
- **Her Majesty.** 1 foot. Very large, double white and exceedingly fragrant. Flowers in June.



Campanula

DICENTRA.

- **spectabilis.** *Bleeding Heart.* 1½ feet. Pink flowers in May.

DICTAMNUS.

- **fraxinella.** *Gas Plant.* 2 feet. Flowers purple, borne on upright stems in June.

DIGITALIS. *Foxglove.* 2 to 3 feet. An old and well-known species bearing on long spikes an abundance of large and showy blossoms, varying from white to purple. July.

ECHINACEA.

- **purpurea.** *Cone Flower.* 3 feet. Enduring rosy purple flowers. July to September.

EUPATORIUM.

- **purpureum.** 5 to 6 feet. A strong-growing plant with branching heads of purple flowers in late Autumn.

FUNKIA.

- **lancifolia variegata.** *Plantain Lily.* 1 foot. Handsome foliage distinctly margined with creamy white and yellow. Flowers light purple in July.
- **subcordata.** *White Day Lily.* 1 foot. Pure white trumpet-shaped flowers and very fragrant. September.

GALLARDIA.

- **grandiflora.** *Blanket Flower.* 2 feet. Large yellow flowers with maroon center. All Summer.

GEUM.

- **Avens.** 2 feet. Attractive, low-growing border plant of easy culture. Thrive best in soil that is not too rich.
- **atrosanguinea.** Large dark red flowers in open heads; blooms all Summer. 1 to 2 feet.

GYPSOPHILA.

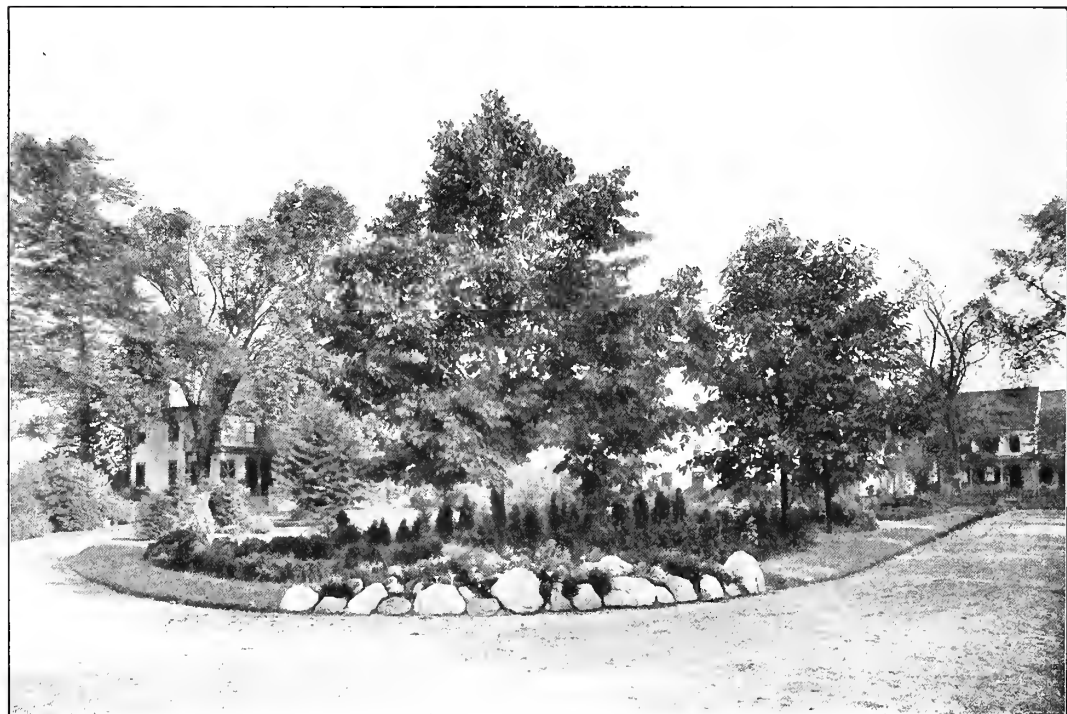
- **paniculata.** *Baby's Breath.* 2 feet. Small white flowers in great abundance. July to September.

HELENIUM.

- **autumnale superbum.** *Rock, or Sun Rose.* 4 feet. Flowers yellow, in profusion in September.

HELIANTHUS.

- **multiflora.** *Sunflower.* 4 feet. Large, double yellow flowers. July to October.
- **Maximiliana.** 5 feet. A tall-growing sort, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers. October.
- **Newmanni.** 4 feet. Bright yellow.



An Attractive Mass Planting



The Iris—One of the Most Fascinating of Flowers

HELIOPSIS.

- Pitcheriana.** *Orange Sunflower.* 2 to 3 feet. An improved *Heliopsis* blooming profusely in August and September. Yellow or orange-colored flowers.

HELLEBORUS.

- niger.** *Christmas Rose.* 1 foot. Large white flowers. March and April.

HEMEROCALLIS.

- aurantiaca major.** 2½ feet. A robust-growing sort bearing an abundance of large bright orange-colored flowers in July.
- flava.** *Yellow Day Lily.* 2 feet. One of the best hardy plants, bearing yellow, fragrant flowers in June.
- Thunbergii.** 2 feet. Similar to *flava*, but is later in coming into flower.

HEUCHERA.

- sanguinea.** *Alum Root.* 1½ feet. Flowers bright red, borne on long stems projecting above the foliage. Blooms all Summer.

HIBISCUS.

- Moscheutos.** *Mallow.* 3 feet. Pink flowers in July and August.
- **alba.** *Crimson Eye.* White flowers with purple center. July and August.

HOLLYHOCKS. See *Althea Rosea.*

IRIS.

This is the well-known *Flag* of our meadows. Always a sightly plant in bloom, but recently much improved in size of flowers and in colors, which are, indeed, indescribable. They do best in deep, moist soil, but will reward the planter with abundant showy flowers in all situations.

- Germanica.** 1½ feet. Blooming in latter May and June. Choice assortment.
- Kämpferi.** *Japan Iris.* 2 feet. These are later blooming and, if possible, have more gorgeous colors and greater variety of bloom. Named Varieties. Choice assortment.
- pallida dalmatica.** 2 feet. Flowers light blue, large and fragrant.
- pumila cyanea.** 1 foot. Dwarf kind, blue flowers, very early.
- Sibirica.** 2 feet. Deep blue flowers in clusters. A fine bloomer. One of the best Iris. May.

IBERIS.

- **Gibraltarica.** *Hardy Candytuft.* 1 foot. Evergreen. A handsome spreading carpet plant literally covered with pinkish-white flowers. Not quite so hardy as *Sempervirens*.
- **sempervirens.** *Evergreen Candytuft.* 6 to 12 inches. A hardy and attractive plant at all times, but particularly when covered with its white flowers in April.

INCARVILLEA.

- **Delavayi.** 18 inches. June, July. A new hardy tuberous-rooted plant, and one of the choicest perennials yet introduced. Flowers are produced in clusters, are large, rose colored, trumpet shaped and have good, lasting qualities. Good border plant for sheltered position.

LATHYRUS.

- **latifolia.** *Hardy Sweet Pea.* A rampant-growing and trailing plant bearing all Summer flowers in purple, rose and white colors. Good for covering rocks and stumps.

LIATRIS.

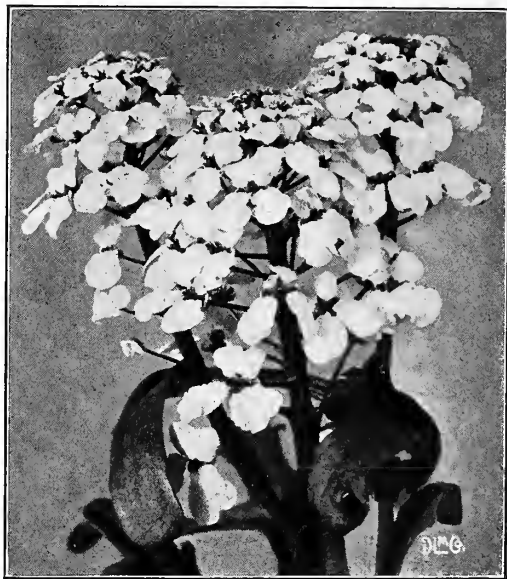
- **elegans.** *Blazing Star, or Gay Feather.* 1 foot. Bluish-purple flowers. August.

LOBELIA.

- **cardinalis.** *Cardinal Flower.* 1½ feet. Scarlet. August and September.



Lychnis viscaria



Iberis

LYCHNIS.

- **Chalcedonica.** *Scarlet Lychnis.* 3 feet. Brilliant scarlet flowers in large clusters. June.
- **diurna fl. pl.** 2 feet. Flowers double, crimson. Blooms at intervals all Summer. Good for borders.
- **viscaria.** 1½ feet. Bears rosy-pink flowers in masses on long spikes. Very brilliant and showy. June.

LYSIMACHIA.

- **clethroides.** *Loosestrife.* 1½ feet. White flowers. July to September.

LYTHRUM.

- **salicaria roseum.** 2 feet. Rosy purple flowers. Very showy. June and August.

MALVA.

- **moschata.** 2 feet. July to September. Fragrant flowers in clusters, of a rosy tint.
- **var. alba.** Exceptionally attractive; white fragrant flowers.

MONARDA.

- **didyma.** *Horse Mint. Oswego Tea.* 2 feet. Scarlet. August and September.

MYOSOTIS.

- **palustris.** *Forget-Me-Not.* 6 inches. Light blue flowers with yellow centers, blooming nearly all Summer.

- **OENOTHERA.** *Evening Primrose.* 15 to 18 inches. Snowy white and yellow flowers. June to August.



Paeonias Are the Most Gorgeous of All Herbaceous Perennials

PÆONIAS.

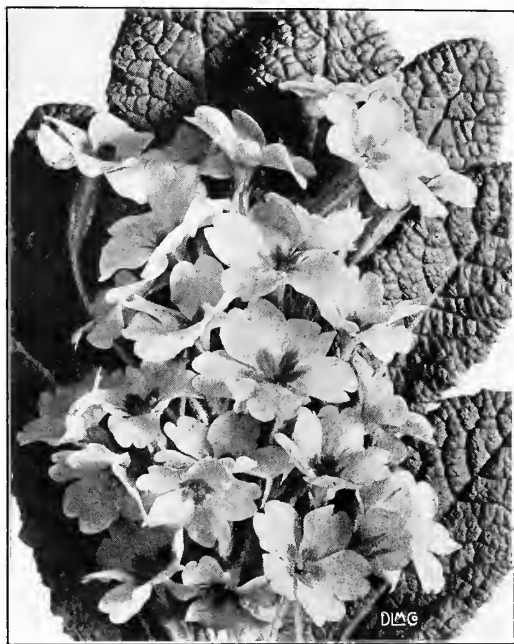
No flower, old or new, is more rapidly or more deservedly advancing in reputation today than the Paeony. Its easy culture and its entire freedom from insects and disease would alone recommend it, but when, in addition, you consider its most attractive foliage, and more especially its immense double flowers in almost all shades of color, and generally their delightful perfume, you have a record of valuable points that no other flower can equal. You do not have to coddle them as you do the Rose and many other plants, but if placed in good rich soil they will for years reward you annually without further toil or effort.

We have, in recent years, secured the new varieties offered, which, together with our old stock, makes our collection very complete in all colors. There are, it is true, a nearly innumerable number of varieties, most of which are so nearly like others as to possess little merit, except to the collector.

- **Andre Laurie.** Deep rose; very late flower.
- **Anemone flora rubra.** Semi-double, bright scarlet.
- **Boule de Neige.** Large, white, new and fine.
- **Canisto.** Silvery rose (from Harrison of Nebraska).
- **Delachi.** Dark purplish crimson; large and fine.
- **Duchesse de Nemours.** Creamy white; fine, new sort.
- **Duchess of Orleans.** Rose with violet.
- **Duke of Wellington.** Sulphur white. A new importation.

PÆONIAS—Continued

- **Edulis superba.** One of the finest. Silvery pink; deep.
- **Emperor.** Crimson.
- **Esperance.** Bright pink (Harrison).
- **festiva.** White; free blooming.
- — **maxima.** White with carmine markings in center; extra large and fine.
- **Faust.** Pink.
- **grandiflora rubra.** Red.
- **Humei.** Pink; enormous size; late.
- **Lady Bramwell.** Clear pink (Harrison).
- **Lady Dartmouth.** White tinged with blush.
- **Louis van Houtte.** Bright red.
- **Mme. Crouse.** Pure white, center edged with carmine.
- **Mme. de Verneville.** Pink, enormous flower.
- **officinalis rubra.** Early. Satiny crimson.
- — **mutabilis.** Nearly white.
- — **rosea.** Deep rosy pink.
- — **tenuifolia flore pleno.** Bright red.
- **Pres. Roosevelt.** Fine red.
- **Pottsi.** Red, free blooming and fine flower.
- **Queen Victoria.** White; very lasting when cut.
- **roseum elegans.** Pink.
- **rubra triumphans.** Bright red.
- **solfatare.** Sulphur yellow.
- **Zoe Calot.** Delicate rose.

*Primula vulgaris***PAPAVER.**

- **nudicaule.** *Iceland Poppy.* 1 foot. A dwarf variety with deeply lobed leaves and yellow and white flowers. June to August.
- **orientale.** *Oriental Poppy.* 2 feet. Orange and scarlet. June.

PENSTEMON.

- **barbatus.** 2 to 3 feet. Scarlet. June to August.

PHLOX.

- **decussata** or **paniculata.** 1 to 3 feet. The varieties of these most satisfactory perennials have been greatly multiplied in recent years, but the sorts we offer run through nearly the whole range of color and shades, and will, in general effectiveness, be quite as satisfactory as a hundred varieties. Of course, the collector and the enthusiast will only be satisfied with all, and he will enjoy the pursuit probably more than the possession.
- **Coquelicot.** Fiery red flowers.
- **Eclaireur.** Purple carmine, white center; large flower.
- **Fraulein von Lassburg.** Pure white, large flower. Fine novelty.
- **Gen. van Heutz.** One of the latest introductions, salmon pink, of a delicate shade. Very good.
- **Independence.** White; large.
- **La Vogue.** Silvery pink; large flower.
- **Madam Langier.** Salmon pink; dark eye.
- **Matador.** Large flower, brilliant orange red with cherry-red eye.

PHLOX—Continued.

- **Premier Minister.** White, rose center; fine.
- **Richard Wallace.** White, violet center.
- **R. von Hochsburg.** Deep wine red.
- **Terre Neuve.** Light lavender; a dwarf sort.
- **Thebaide.** Light pink; dwarf; free flowering.
- **Suffruticosa.** A species much like the preceding, but the foliage is much better and the bloom in the two sorts named comes earlier and lasts longer; indeed, they bloom intermittently all Summer.
- **Laphami.** A new kind, clear sky-blue delicate flowers. Very handsome.
- **Indian Chief.** Deep magenta with crimson eye. Very early, flowering in May.
- **Miss Lingard.** 2 feet. White with pink eye.
- **amoena.** *Creeping Phlox.* Pink flowers in early Spring.
- **subulata.** Pink and white. 4 inches. Good for rockwork, borders or bedding, literally covering the ground in April with a mass of flowers.

PHYSALIS.

- **Francheti.** *Chinese Lantern.* 2 to 3 feet. Large, heart-shaped leaves, whitish flowers, and during the Autumn, large, bright, coral-red fruit, enclosed in a balloon-shaped bag; grand for decoration.

PHYSOSTEGIA.

- **denticulata.** *False Dragon Head.* 4 feet. Faint rosy-pink flowers. July and August.

PLATYCODON.

- **grandiflorum.** *Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bell Flower.* 1½ feet. Blue and white bell-shaped flowers. June to September.
- **Japonica fl. pl.** 1½ feet. Double deep blue flowers. June to October.

PLUMBAGO.

- **Larpenæ.** *Leadwort.* 9 inches. Purplish-blue flowers in abundance. September and October.

POTENTILLA.

- **insignis.** 1½ feet. Light yellow flowers.

PRIMULA.

- **veris superba.** 8 inches. A fine variety, with large yellow flowers.
- **vulgaris.** *English Primrose.* 6 to 9 inches. One of the earliest Spring flowers; pale yellow, very fragrant.

PYRETHRUM.

1½ feet. A most valuable class of hardy plants bearing, on long stems, flowers in different shades of color, pink, white and red. Flowers are much like the double Aster. Especially good for cutting, as the flowers are very lasting. Named varieties.

RUDBECKIA.

- **laciniata fl. pl.** *Golden Glow*. 5 feet. Very showy, well-known and popular; late Summer.
- **purpurea**. 2 to 3 feet. July to October. Large, handsome, crimson-purple flowers, with dark central disk.

SALVIA.

- **azurea**. *Meadow Sage*. 2 feet. Blue flowers in July and August.

SEDUM.

- **acre**. *Wall Pepper*. 3 inches. Handsome evergreen foliage and bright yellow flowers. A good carpet plant.
- **Kamtschaticum**. 4 to 9 inches. July, August. Bright pulpy evergreen foliage, with golden flowers in flat clusters.
- **spectabile**. (**Stone Crop**.) *Showy Sedum*. 2 feet. Rosy-purple flowers in flat cymes in late Summer.

SOLIDAGO.

- **Canadensis**. *Golden Rod*. 4 feet. Yellow. September and October.
- **lanceolata**. 3 feet. Yellow; August and September.

SPIRÆA.

- **Japonica**. See *Astilbe Japonica*.
- **filipendula**. 2 feet. June, July. Large, showy heads of white flowers, tinged with rose; foliage Fern-like.
- **flore pleno**. 12 to 18 inches. June and July. One of the best perennials, with double white flowers and Fern-like foliage.
- **palmata elegans**. 3 feet. A choice sort, bearing large corymbs of white flowers with red anthers. June and July.

STOKESIA.

- **cyanea**. *Cornflower Aster*. 1 foot. Lavender blue. A free-flowering, handsome plant suitable for the border or rockery. July to October.

THALICTRUM.

- **aquilegifolium**. 1 to 3 feet. May to July. A graceful border plant, with heads of feathery cream-colored flowers; foliage finely cut. Good for rock garden.

TRADESCANTIA.

- **Virginica**. *Spider Wort*. 1 foot. Blue flowers. June to September.

TRADESCANTIA—Continued

- **alba**. 1 foot. Like the preceding, except that the flowers are white.

TRITOMA.

- **Uvaria**. 3 feet. Orange scarlet to salmon; an extremely profuse bloomer; good for bedding. July to October.

VERONICA.

- **amethystina**. *Speedwell*. 1 foot. Blue flowers in May and June.
- **incana**. 1 foot. July and August. A white woolly plant; flowers numerous, blue. Has good appearance, both in and out of bloom. Useful in rockery or border.
- **spicata**. 1 foot. Silvery leaves; slender spikes of blue flowers.
- **longifolia subsessilis**. 2 feet. Amethystine-blue flowers; very fine. August to September.

VINCA.

- **minor**. *Periwinkle*. 6 inches. Blue flowers in May.

The Periwinkles are valuable for covering bare spots under trees and on banks.

YUCCA. See Evergreen Shrubs.

Veronica longifolia subsessilis

To aid purchasers in selecting plants specially adapted for certain locations or specific purposes, we make here some short lists that will, we believe, prove helpful.

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Achillea ptarmica. White. All Summer.
Althæa rosea. *Hollyhocks.* All colors. July.
Anemone Japonica. All colors. Sept. and Oct.
Anthemis tinctoria. Yellow. June and July.
Aquilegia. All colors. April and May.
Asters. Purple and rose. Sept. and Oct.
Boltonia. Lilac and white. Aug. and Sept.
Campanula. Blue and white. June and July.
Chrysanthemum. All colors. Sept. and Oct.
Coreopsis. Yellow. June and July.
Delphinium. Blue. June and July.
Dianthus. All colors. June and July.
Dicentra spectabilis. Pink. May.

Digitalis. Purple and white. July.
Gaillardia. Maroon and yellow. All Summer.
Gypsophila paniculata. White. July and Sept.
Helenium autumnale. Yellow. Sept.
Helianthus. Yellow. Sept.
Heliopsis. Yellow and orange. Aug. and Sept.
Heuchera sanguinea. Coral red. July.
Iris Germanica. All colors. June.
 — **Kämpferi.** All colors. July.
Pæony. All colors. June.
Phlox decussata. All colors. July to Oct.
Pyrethrum. Pink, red and white. June.
Spiræa. Red and white. June and July.

FOR CARPETING THE GROUND

Anemone. *Wind Flower.* White.
Lysimachia. *Moneywort.* Yellow.
Myosotis palustris. *Forget-Me-Not.* Blue.
Pachysandra terminalis. *Pachysandra.* White.

Phlox subulata. *Creeping Phlox.* Pink and white
Sedum. *Stonecrop.* Yellow.
Veronica. *Iron Plant.* Blue.
Vinca minor. *Periwinkle.* Blue.

FOR THE ROCK GARDEN AND DRY ARID LAND

Aquilegia. *Columbine.* In variety and colors.
Arabis Alpina. *Rock Cress.* White.
Armeria maritima. *Sea Pink.* Rosy purple.
Asclepias tuberosa. *Milk Weed.* Orange yellow.
Campanulas. *Harebell.* Blue and white.
Dianthus. *Sweet William.* In variety and colors.
Gypsophila paniculata. *Baby's Breath.* White.

Heuchera sanguinea. *Alum Root.* Coral red.
Iberis. *Candytuft.* In variety. White.
Lathyrus latifolia. *Hardy Pea.* In colors.
Liatris. *Liatris.* Blue.
Lychnis. *Tar Pink.* In variety. Pink and red.
Pachysandra terminalis. *Pachysandra.* White.
Phlox subulata. *Phlox.* Pink and white.

Sedum. *Stonecrop.* Pink, rose and yellow.

FOR LOW GROUNDS

Hibiscus Moscheutos. *Marsh Mallow.* Pink and white.
Iris Germanica. *German Iris.* In all colors.
 — **Kämpferi.** *Japan Iris.* In all colors.
Spiræa, Herbaceous. *Meadow Rue.* In variety and colors.

Lobelia cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.* Brilliant red.
Monarda didyma. *Horse Mint.* Red.
Myosotis palustris. *Forget-Me-Not.* Sky blue.

HARDY GRASSES

All the ornamental Grasses are suitable for planting as single specimens, in masses or along the shrubbery border, and we highly recommend their use.

ARUNDO.

- **donax.** *Giant Reed.* 10 to 15 feet. A handsome tropical-looking plant; very effective and striking. Needs some protection during the Winter.
- **variegata.** 6 feet. Exceedingly handsome variegation. Not entirely hardy.

ARUNDINARIA.

- **nitida.** 5 feet. A handsome hardy Grass of recent introduction.

ERIANTHUS.

- **Ravennæ.** *Plume Grass.* 8 to 10 feet. Resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms abundantly and is hardy.

FESTUCA.

- **glauca.** 12 inches. Dwarf Grass, very fine, of light blue color; effective as a border plant.

EULALIA.

- **Japonica.** 5 to 6 feet. A beautiful hardy Grass from Japan; foliage a deep green surmounted in Autumn with long flower spikes, bearing purplish flowers of very enduring character. Can be cut and dried for Winter decoration.
- **gracillima univittata.** 5 to 6 feet. Fine, hardy, ornamental Grass; leaves narrow and dark green; silver white midrib; very handsome and attractive.
- **variegata.** 4 to 5 feet. Similar to the preceding in all respects except its leaves are beautifully variegated with white and sometimes pink and yellow stripes.
- **zebrina.** 4 to 5 feet. The leaves of this sort are marked with broad yellow bands at right angles, and are very striking and handsome.

PHALARIS.

- **arundinacea variegata.** 2 feet. *Ribbon Grass.* Large variegated foliage; valuable for bouquets and for edging large beds.

FLOWERING BULBS AND TUBERS TO BE PLANTED IN THE SPRING

These require to be taken up in the Fall, and to be kept from freezing.

For house decoration cut the spikes and place them in water when a few of the lower flowers are open. All will then gradually expand satisfactorily.

GLADIOLUS.

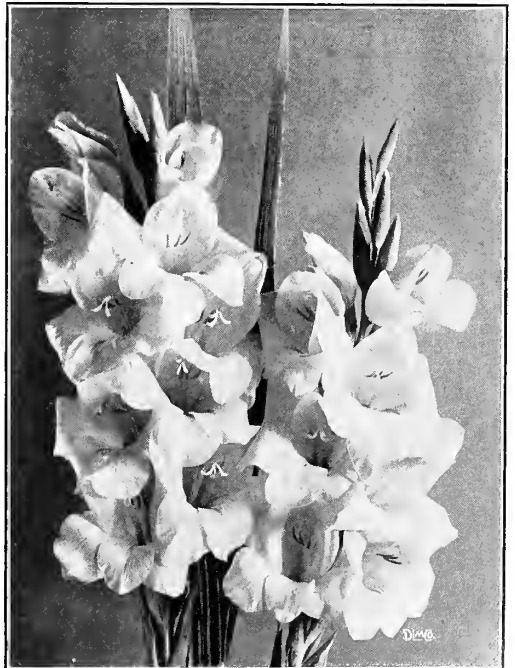
The Gladioli is the most beautiful of the Summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every conceivable color, brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner.

CANNAS, large-flowered dwarf.

Nothing is more effective for grouping on lawns or for large beds in parks, than these everblooming Cannas. They commence to flower in a very short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until Autumn. Grown as pot plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in Summer and continue to bloom all Winter if taken into the house or conservatory.

DAHLIAS.

Of this useful class of Fall-flowering plants we offer a choice collection, including the best varieties of the large-flowering, Bouquet, Cactus and Single Sections.



Gladiolus America

FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL

CROCUS.

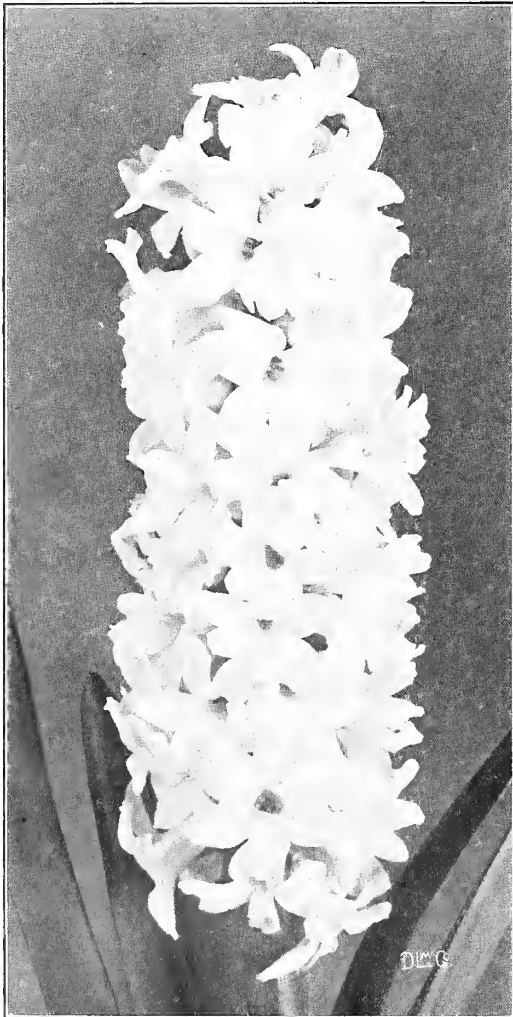
A great favorite and one of the earliest ornaments of the garden; generally grown along the edges of the walks or flower beds or in the open lawn. They should be planted two inches deep. Colors blue and white, often striped.

HYACINTHS.

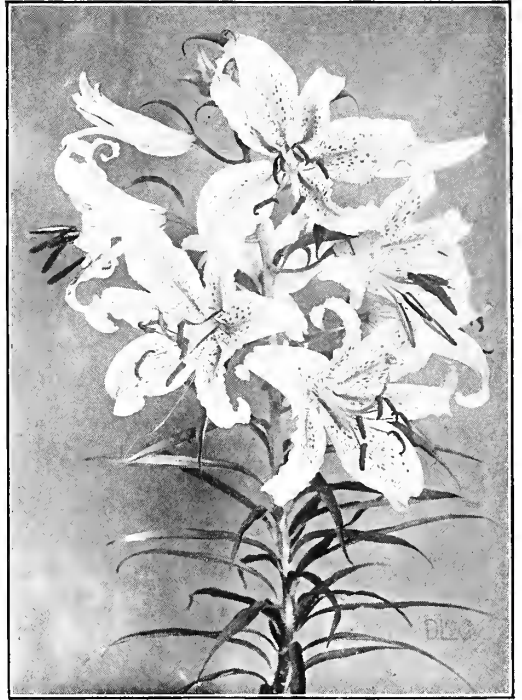
One of the most beautiful and fragrant of the Spring-flowering bulbs; used largely for forcing in Winter for cut-flower purposes.

TULIPS.

Nothing in the floral world equals the brilliancy and gorgeousness of a bed of Tulips. For outside flowering they should be planted during October and November. Plant 3 inches deep in rows 9 inches apart.



Hyacinth



Lilium auratum

LILIUM. *Lilies.*

Lilies will thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in Winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years as established plants bloom more freely than those disturbed frequently.

- **auratum.** *Gold-banded Japan Lily.* This superb Lily has flowers 10 to 12 inches in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume.
- **candidum.** *Common White.*
- **speciosum album.** Pure white with a slight tinge of rose on end of petals; one of the best.
- **speciosum rubrum.** White and rose, spotted with red. One of the best hardy Lilies.
- **tigrinum fl. pl.** *Double Tiger Lily.* Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; a strong-growing showy variety, and entirely hardy. Succeeds well everywhere.

JONQUILS.

Pretty varieties of the *Narcissus*, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or outdoor culture. The bulbs being small, 6 or 8 may be put in a 6-inch pot.

NARCISSUS.

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early Spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant.



Frau Karl Druschki

ROSES

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

The Rose delights in an open, airy situation. All types are very partial to clay loam, but will do well in any ordinary soil if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig the soil thoroughly to the depth of 12 to 15 inches, as the roots penetrate deep when they can. Do not raise the surface of Rose beds. They suffer less from drought when left level with the turf. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to Roses of all sorts.

Pruning. This operation is best performed during March. Most Roses do better if moderately pruned, some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others, to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. *All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this.*

Protection. All Roses are better for a light covering in Winter. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with Evergreen branches.

Insects. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, you will not be greatly troubled. The aphid is among the most annoying foes, and particularly infests plants in houses; healthy plants in the garden are but little liable to its attack. For outdoors syringe with tobacco water solution; indoors, use tobacco smoke.

As soon as the leaves are developed the Rose caterpillar appears and must be looked for and destroyed daily by pinching in his shelter of leaves glued together.

The Rose chafer, when it appears, must be hand-picked too. An occasional syringing is beneficial and an application of white hellebore will destroy most eating insects. High culture and consequent vigorous growth is most important to secure, and to maintain health and have abundant bloom. For mildew an application of flour of sulphur when the foliage is damp will generally arrest the disease.

HYBRID REMONTANT, or PERPETUAL ROSES

These are the June Roses, so admirably suited for garden culture, the formation of beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties are desired. In May and June these hardy Roses are brilliant with large, perfumed flowers of richest colors; far excelling the everblooming class in size and vivid effect. Many of those offered give occasional flowers through the Summer, and again in Autumn.

THE HARDIEST EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Including Tea, China and Bourbon Varieties

These are the only Roses that really bloom constantly. They begin to bloom early in the season, or almost as soon as planted, and continue all through the Summer and Autumn months, until stopped by freezing weather, flourishing luxuriantly from Canada to Mexico. The flowers are of beautiful form and fullness, delightful fragrance, and embrace all shades and colors. These everblooming Roses are not, however, hardy in this locality and will not survive exposure in Winter.

Roses in Pots. For house culture the C. T., T P., H. T., T. and B. B. Roses should be selected. These will give a succession of bloom if treated in the following manner: Drain the pots well with broken bits of crock; mix one part of well-rotted cow manure with two parts of light, friable soil, and press firmly about the roots in potting. Keep well watered during the Summer; more scantily in Fall and Winter. Pinch off all flower buds until Winter, and then give all the sunlight possible. Keep your plants clean and growing. About sixty degrees is the best temperature for window or general indoor culture.

B. B.—Bourbon or Bengal.

C. T.—Climbing Tea.

H. C.—Hardy Climbing.

H. P.—Hybrid Perpetual.

H. T.—Hybrid Tea.

M.—Moss.

P. E.—Polyantha, everblooming.

R.—Rugosa hybrid.

T.—Tea, everblooming.

T. P.—Tea, polyantha.

ROSES.

- **Aviator Bleriot.** Sulphur yellow, with golden-yellow center; very vigorous and unique in its class of Wichuraiana hybrid.
- **Alfred Colomb** (H. P.). Bright carmine red; a superb Rose.
- **American Beauty** (H. P.). Large, beautiful form; deep rose color; delightful fragrance.
- **Anna de Diesbach** (H. P.). Carmine; a beautiful shade; very large.
- **Baby Dorothy** (P. E.). Pink, hardy, everblooming Rose.
- **Baby Rambler** (P. E.). A hardy everblooming dwarf red Rose, now pretty well known. If the fading blooms are cut away it is very satisfactory.
- **Baby Rambler, White** (P. E.). A hardy and dwarf everblooming white Rose of much promise.
- **Baltimore Belle** (H. C.). Pale blush. Nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters.
- **Baroness Rothschild** (H. P.). Light pink; symmetrical form; very beautiful; not of robust habit.
- **Caroline Testout** (T.). Deep red center, edged with silvery rose.
- **Clio** (H. P.). A grand Rose. Strong, vigorous grower; flowers are flesh color, shaded with rose pink.
- **Clothilde Soupert** (T. P.). Almost continually in bloom. Flowers in clusters; silvery rose to pure white in color.
- **Crimson Rambler** (H. C.). A remarkable Rose, now well known. Flowers borne in pyramidal panicles. Color a bright vivid crimson.
- **Dorothy Perkins** (H. C.). A pink climbing Rose of great merit. A cross between C. Rambler and Wichuraiana, bearing profusely fragrant flowers in clusters.
- **Duchess of Wellington** (H. T.). New Rose, fine yellow shade, shape of flower like that of Killarney.

ROSES—Continued

- **Duke of Edinburgh** (H. P.). Flowers large and full, bright scarlet crimson, shaded maroon.
- **Empress of China** (H. C.). Light red, changing to pink when fully expanded. A free bloomer.
- **Etoile de France** (H. T.). New Hybrid Tea Rose. Vigorous, long bud, large flower, red velvet color, center bright cherry. Considered the finest Rose of recent introduction.



Dorothy Perkins

ROSES—Continued.

- **Etoile de Lyon** (T.). A strong and vigorous grower, flowering early and late; color golden yellow.
- **Fisher Holmes** (H. P.). A rich crimson scarlet, fine in bud.
- **Frau Karl Druschki** (H. P.). A pure white Rose of perfect form and good substance. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. A superb Rose.
- **Gen. Jacqueminot** (H. P.). Bright shining crimson, rich and velvety; well known.
- **Gloire de Dijon** (C. T.). A magnificent Rose in every respect; large, double and tea-scented; color rich and creamy white, beautifully tinged with amber and pale blush.
- **Gruss an Teplitz** (H. T.). An everblooming rich velvety scarlet Rose. Good for bedding.
- **Hermosa** (B. B.). Blooms in clusters; large double and fragrant; color clear rose; a constant bloomer; one of the best.
- **Hugh Dickson** (H. P.). Crimson, shaded with scarlet. Flowers large, of perfect shape, full and double. Plant strong, vigorous and free blooming.
- **J. B. Clarke** (H. T.). A handsome large Rose, bright glowing scarlet, with dark crimson shading. The plant strong in growth with heavy foliage.
- **John Hopper** (H. P.). Rosy crimson center; splendid form.



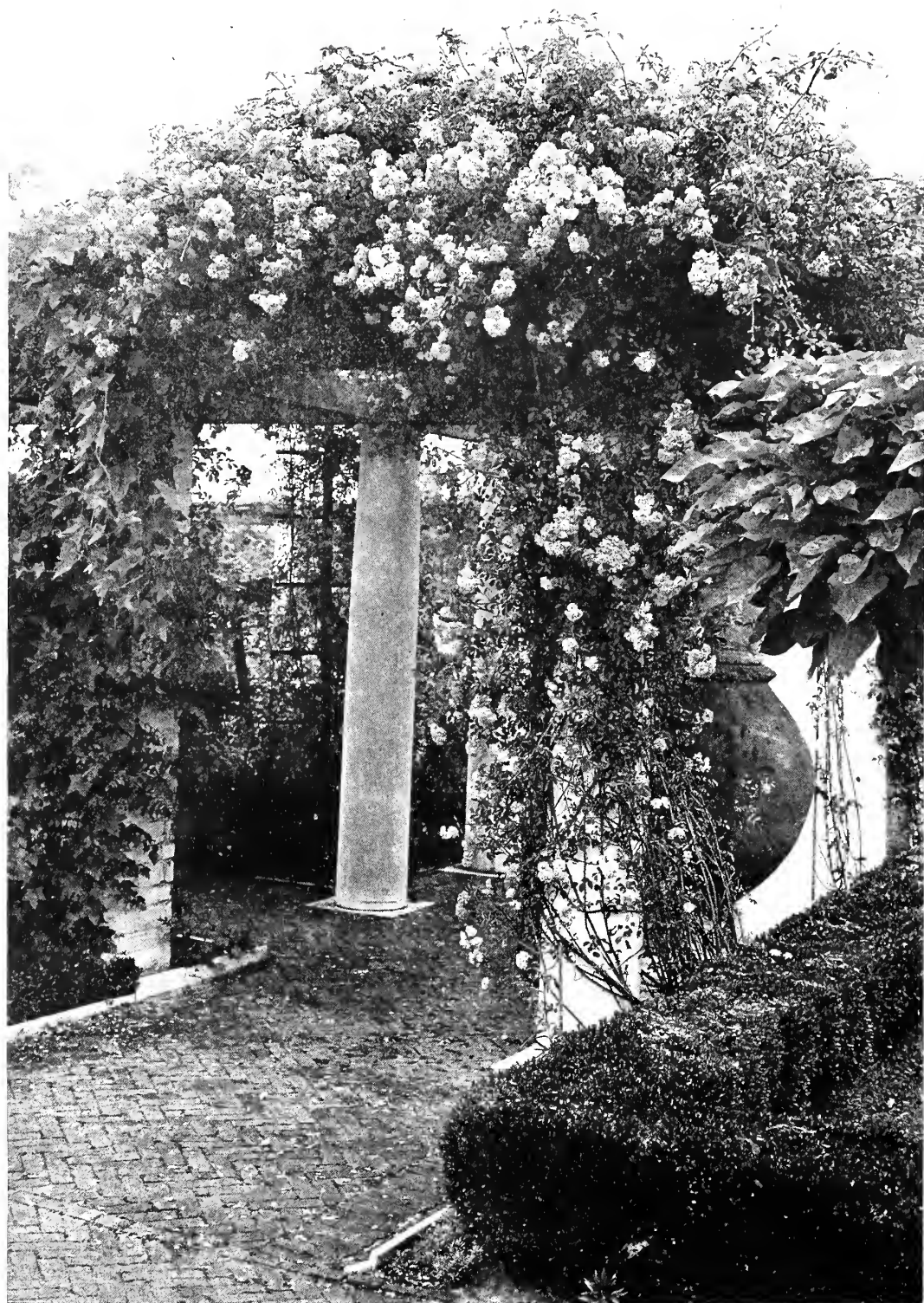
Gruss an Teplitz

ROSES—Continued.

- **Jonkheer J. L. Mock** (H. T.). One of the most promising of recently introduced Roses. It is vigorous and sends up strong, erect, flowering shoots; the flowers are of perfect form, of a lovely earmine color, changing to pink, and highly fragrant; they possess the marked peculiarity of developing slowly and lasting for a long time. In our opinion this Rose has a great future.
- **Kaiserin Augusta Victoria** (H. T.). A creamy white Rose of exceptional value because of its fine form in bud and when expanded. Very free flowering and quite hardy.
- **Killarney** (H. T.). Bright, clear pink; buds long and pointed, and flowers large; one of the best.
- **White** (H. T.). New white Rose, highly commended. Large, full flower; very double; clear white.
- **Lady Gay** (H. C.). Much like Dorothy Perkins, and by some believed to be identical. It is a good Rose and will prove satisfactory.
- **La France** (H. T.). Delicate silvery rose; large and full; an almost constant bloomer.
- **Lady Hillingdon** (H. T.). Deep apricot yellow to orange; long pointed buds; free flowering.
- **Louis van Houtte** (H. P.). Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon.
- **Lyon Rose** (H. T.). Flowers of large size, moderately full, globular in form, of a superb shrimp-pink color, and fragrant; the buds are large, long, and coral red; novel and entirely distinct.
- **Lucida**. See Shrubs.



Mabel Morrison—See page 59



ROSES—Continued.

- **Mabel Morrison** (H. P.). Beautiful Rose, large size; color pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink.
- **Madame Plantier** (H. P.). A pure white Rose, blooming in clusters.
- **Mad. Gabriel Luizet** (H. P.). Clear carmine rose, suffused with lavender.
- **Mad. George Bruant** (R.). A cross of *Rosa rugosa* and a Tea Rose. Flowers white in clusters, semi-double; buds long and pointed.
- **Magna Charta** (H. P.). Fine, bright rose; very large, double and of fine form.
- **Maman Cochet** (T.). The queen of all pink garden Roses. Elegant in form, color and fragrance.
- **Margaret Dickson** (H. P.). Very large, fine form; pure white with pale flesh center; fragrant and sweet.
- **Marshall P. Wilder** (H. P.). Bright cherry carmine; very fragrant; a free bloomer. Flowers of large size and of fine form and color. A superb Rose.
- **Mrs. John Laing** (H. P.). Clear pink; fragrant and very beautiful; large flowers; long stiff stems; very fine for outside planting or for forcing.
- **multiflora Japonica**. See Shrubs.
- **Moss Roses**. Require close pruning and high culture. Admired for their beautiful buds.
- **Crested** (M.). Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest.
- **Blanche Moreau** (M.). Pure white, large, good form.
- **Glory of Mosses** (M.). Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful.
- **Paul Neyron** (H. P.). The largest-flowered Rose in cultivation and a free bloomer; color deep clear rose; very attractive.
- **Perle des Blanches** (H. P.). A splendid white Rose of good form, very double and fragrant.
- **Persian Yellow**. A free grower, producing long, slender shoots, with small, bright green foliage. Flowers medium size, double and very attractive, blooming freely on the wood of the previous year.
- **Philadelphia Rambler** (H. C.). An improved Crimson Rambler.
- **Pink Rambler** (H. C.). Foliage, manner of blooming, form of flower and vigorous climbing habit identical with Crimson Rambler, of which it is a blood relative.



Prince Camille de Rohan

ROSES—Continued.

- **Prince Camille de Rohan** (H. P.). Very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon.
- **Queen of Prairie** (H. C.). Bright rose color; large, compact and globular. A standard climbing Rose.
- **Rubrifolia**. See Shrubs.
- **Rubiginosa**. See Shrubs.
- **Rugosa**. See Shrubs.
- **Setigera**. See Shrubs.
- **Soleil d'Or**. *Golden Sun*. One of the best varieties from France; fine, large globular flowers and rich-colored, medium-sized leaves. Color of the flower deep yellow, shaded with orange and Nasturtium red.
- **Ulrich Brunner** (H. P.). Flowers good size and fine form; free blooming; color cherry red.
- **White Rambler (Thalia)** (H. C.). Of C. Rambler type, but bearing innumerable clusters of small pure white flowers.
- **Wichuraiana and Hybrids**. See Shrubs.
- **Yellow Rambler (Agalia)** (H. C.). The only yellow hardy climbing Rose; not quite so hardy as Crimson Rambler, but otherwise like it except in color.

TREE OR STANDARD ROSES

Of these we offer an extensive assortment in all colors, and while not recommending them for general culture, they will in many locations have particular value. They produce a unique effect planted in groups or as border lines by garden walks or in flower borders. The leading varieties of Hybrid Remontant Roses are usually preferred and can be successfully grown in the open ground. Some protection by slight covering in Winter is desirable. The plants require rich soil and abundant moisture.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

We have greatly abridged our former lists, retaining what we believe are the most desirable kinds. We do not attempt here to give cultural directions, further than to state that all fruit trees delight in a good, well-drained soil. We advise enough pruning to admit air and light freely. In small gardens and yards we urge the advisability of using dwarf trees rather than standards, or, if the latter are used, that the heads be kept low. By doing so it will be much easier to treat the trees and to control the insect pests that are so generally distributed throughout the country.

Intending purchasers who propose planting in large quantity are requested to correspond with us, naming number and sorts of trees wanted, when special quotations will be given.

APPLES

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Astrachan, Red. Large, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom. August.

Early Harvest. Medium size; round; straw color; tender, sub-acid and fine; productive. August.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet. August.

Yellow Transparent. A very early Russian Apple of good quality. Color pale yellow. Last of July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red; flesh juicy and good. September.

Fall Pippin. Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. October.

Gravenstein. Large and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored. September and October.

Malden's Blush. Large, smooth, with a fine, red cheek; flesh white. September and October.

Wealthy. Medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Very hardy. A variety of great value, on account of its hardiness. October.

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Large, deep bright red; very productive. The most popular Winter Apple. January to April.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome and of fair quality; productive; a late keeper. December to March.

Greening, Northwestern. New, originated in Waupaca County, Wis. Fruit medium to large, averaging from 7 to 8 ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained, very fine quality and flavor. Tree is very hardy and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer; one of the longest keepers known; with proper care can be kept throughout the entire year. January to June.

Greening, Rhode Island. Large; light greenish yellow; tender and juicy. November to March.

Grimes Golden. Highest quality; medium to large; golden yellow, sub-acid, spicy and rich. January to March.

King of Tompkins County. Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. November to May.

McIntosh Red. Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, sprightly, very good. Handsome; hardy. November to February.



Baldwin Apple



Yellow Spanish Cherry

APPLES—Continued.

Northern Spy. Large, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; rich and delicious flavor. January to June.

Russet, Golden. Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and highly flavored; hardy, bears well. November to April.

Stayman's Winesap. One of the finest Apples grown for appearance, flavor and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, conical; mostly covered with red on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp and high-flavored. November to April, but keeps well to May.

Spitzenburg, Esopus. Medium to large; deep red; flesh crisp, high flavor. November to April.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent; abundant bearer. December to May.

York Imperial. Medium, white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm and sub-acid. December to February.

APPLES. Crab

As an ornamental fruit, and for jellies, preserving, etc., the Crab Apple is unequalled. All are hardy and prolific, come into bearing when young, and command a ready and profitable market.

Hyslop. Large, dark red, with a blue bloom; flesh yellow; excellent for cider; hardy.

Siberian, Red. Medium, round, dark red; for preserving.

Siberian, Yellow. Amber or golden color. Fine for preserves.

Transcendent. Tree immensely productive. Fruit of good size. Color red and yellow.

APRICOTS

The Apricot, in quality and appearance, is between the Plum and the Peach, combining qualities of both. Its very early season of ripening and delightful flavor make it one of the most valuable fruits. We are now able to offer varieties that are extremely hardy and will endure severest climates. The Apricot requires the same cultivation as the Plum or Peach, and for curculio the same treatment as the Plum.

CHERRIES

The Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soils or driest situations. The Heart and Bigarreau varieties are of rapid growth, with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit; are well adapted for planting along streets or in yards as shade trees. We especially recommend Cherry trees as most suitable and satisfactory for gardens and small yards in towns and villages.

HEART AND BIGARREAU

Black Tartarian. Very large; excellent flavor. June.

Gov. Wood. Light red; juicy, rich and delicious; tree healthy and a great bearer. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet. July.

Windsor. Fruit large, liver colored; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. July.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; one of the best light-colored Cherries. June.

DUKE AND MORELLO

These are for the most part round-shaped trees; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very mild, pleasant flavor. The trees are smaller than the preceding class, and well adapted for dwarfs. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habit than the Dukes, which are of a stocky, upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts and Bigarraeus.

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries. June.

Large Montmorency. A large, red, acid Cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. June.

May Duke. An old, well-known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Middle if June.

MULBERRIES

See Deciduous Ornamental Trees

NECTARINES

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the Peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the Plum.



Carman Peach

NUTS

ALMONDS. Hard and soft shell.

CHESTNUTS

American. Our native species; sweet, excellent Nuts.

Japan. Nuts very large, often five in a burr; commence bearing at an early age.

Numbo. Hardy and an immense bearer; Nuts large and of good quality; ripens early.

Paragon. A large variety of the Spanish Chestnut; hardy and very productive.

Spanish. A hardy tree, producing Nuts of large size and fine quality.

FILBERT

English. Fruit larger than our native species and preferable in localities where it will succeed. In sorts named.

SHELLBARK (Hickory)

Our trees are grown from extra fine thin-shelled Nuts.

WALNUT

Black. The well-known native species; hardy, prolific and valuable for timber and Nuts.

English. This rich and fine-flavored Nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth.

Japan. From Northern Japan, and as hardy as an Oak. The leaves are of immense size and of a charming shade of green. The Nuts, produced in abundance, grow in clusters. The meat is sweet, of best quality; vigorous tree of handsome form. They bear young and are hardier and more productive than the English Walnut.

PEACHES

The Peach tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil—a warm sandy loam is best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood.

Examine the trees carefully and extract and destroy the borer. Use potash manures liberally.

Beers' Smock. Fruit medium, light orange yellow mottled with red; juicy and rich. Last of September.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Early July.

Carman. A Peach of the Elberta type, large creamy yellow; skin tough; spicy, juicy flesh. August.

Champion. Very hardy and productive; skin white, with a red cheek; freestone. Last of July.

Crawford's Early. Fruit very large; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; well known. Last of August.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of largest size; flesh yellow; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Elberta. Large, beautiful color of red and yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality; a good shipper and reliable. August and September.

Iron Mountain. Our best, largest, late white freestone Peach; quality unexcelled. October.

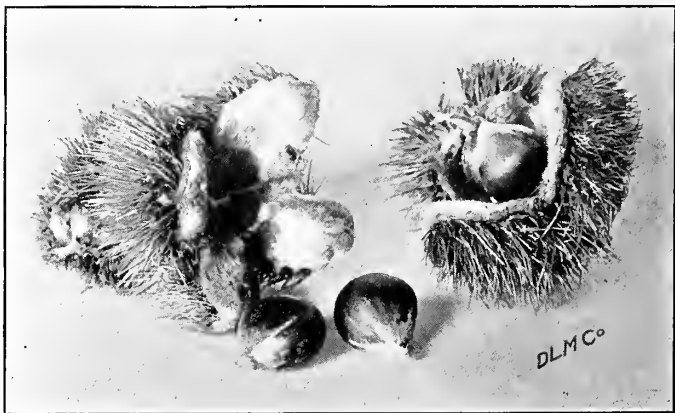
Mountain Rose. Flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; the best early Peach. First of August.

Old Mixon Free. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; rich and good. First to middle of September.

Stevens' Rare Ripe. Fruit resembles an enlarged Old Mixon Free, being of high color and beautiful. Last of September.

Stump the World. Very large; skin white, with a bright red cheek. End of September.

Willett. A new variety said to be of excellent quality; largest yellow Peach of medium late season.



Chestnuts



Seckel Pear

PEARS

Standard Pear trees prefer a strong loam, but succeed well in a great variety of soils, and upon almost any land that will produce good crops of vegetables or grain. The fruit will keep longer and the flavor be greatly improved by picking before they are quite mature, and ripening them in the house. By judicious selection of varieties their season can be extended from July to January.

Dwarf Pears are suited to garden culture, or where space is limited. Can be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, and deep enough to cover the union of the stock and scion, and be trained low by proper shortening of the terminal branches.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as "dwarfs" or "standards" or both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. Large size; juicy and high flavored. D. and S. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. Large size; vinous, melting and rich. D. and S. August.

Wilder Early. Medium size, fine grained; flavor sub-acid; quality very good. S. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; greenish russet, with a rich excellent flavor. D. and S. October to January.

PEARS—Continued

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; very juicy, with a rich flavor. Succeeds well as a dwarf. D. and S. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Large, rich and fine. D. and S. August and September.

Kieffer. A robust-growing and handsome tree, practically immune from all insect attacks. A most prolific and early bearer of large and, when properly ripened, handsome fruit, of fair and sometimes superior quality, the conditions of soil and treatment determining the last factor. For canning it is unrivaled. S. October and November.

Lawrence. Large; yellow; flesh slightly granular with a rich, aromatic flavor. S. November and December.

Seckel. Small; yellowish brown when ripe, with a brownish red cheek; flesh fine grained; highest flavored Pear known. D. and S. September and October.

Sheldon. Good size; yellow or russet; flesh juicy with a brisk, vinous flavor. S. October.

PLUMS

A heavy soil is undoubtedly best for the Plum. The ravages of the curculio have proven a great drawback to the culture of this delicious fruit. The most successful cultivators save their crops by spreading a sheet under the tree, and then by sudden jars the diseased fruit and insects will be shaken off; these should be carefully destroyed.

Abundance. Japan. An early bearer; fruit very large and tender, with a rich sweetness; has a small stone which parts readily from the flesh. First of August.

Bradshaw. European. Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. August.

Burbank. Japan. Crimson purple; very handsome and of good quality; hardy and productive. August.

German Prune. European. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. September.

Imperial Green Gage. European. Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy and sweet, August.

Lombard. European. Medium, rounded oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; a valuable market variety. August.

Red June. Recommended by Prof. Bailey as the best Japanese Plum, ripening before Abundance. August.

Wickson. Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums I have fruited so far this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities."

Yellow Egg, or Magnum Bonum. European. Very large, oval; yellow, with white bloom; flesh yellow; sweet. Middle of August.

QUINCES

Apple, or Orange. Large; bright golden yellow; the most popular variety. October.

Bourgeat. Vigorous grower, producing abundantly fine fruit of good quality.

Champion. A prolific and constant bearer; fruit larger than Orange, and ripens later. October–November.

Meeches' Prolific. Productive of fine fruit of best quality. Unsurpassed for culinary use.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant in good soil, moderately manured. Rows 7 feet by 3 feet for field culture. Cut away old, and cut back new wood in Winter. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

Blowers. A new large Blackberry; very hardy and productive.

Early Harvest. Very early and reliable; berries small but sweet and of the highest quality.

Erie. Early, hardy and productive. Fruit large and sweet.

Lucretia. *Dewberry.* A trailing form of the Blackberry, bearing large, luscious fruit.

Rathbun. Berries extra large, jet black. Flesh juicy, high flavored.

Snyder. Extremely hardy and enormously productive.



Rathbun Blackberry

CURRENTS

The Currant worm is easily controlled by using white hellebore or Paris green in solution, and using it in season, before the bushes are defoliated. Cut out all old wood and as much new as may be necessary to give room for proper development of leaves and fruit. Currants and Gooseberries love a deep moist soil, and a heavy mulch is excellent.

Black Lees. Very large; fine for jams or jellies.

Cherry. The largest of all the red Currants.

Fay's Prolific. Color deep red; an excellent sort.

White Grape. Large; yellowish white; excellent quality; finest white sort.



Quince

GRAPES, HARDY VARIETIES

We urge everyone to plant Grape Vines to supply their own table. No fruit is more easily grown or is more luscious and wholesome. Soil should be warm and dry and of good quality. Under such conditions the Grape will thrive in a very limited space.

BLACK GRAPES

Campbell's Early. An early Grape of good quality.

Concord. Well known and popular. The best variety.

Eaton. Berries large, with a heavy blue bloom.

Moore's Early. A seedling of Concord; of good quality.

Wilder. Rogers' No. 4. Large; bunches shouldered.

Worden. A seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor; but ripens several days earlier.

RED GRAPES

Agawam. Rogers' No. 15. Large; peculiar aromatic flavor.

Brighton. Bunches large; berries medium size; flesh sweet and of the highest quality.

Catawba. Bunches large and loose; berries large.

Delaware. Best quality; berries small; flesh very juicy; vine moderately vigorous.

Salem. Rogers' No. 22. Berry large; thick skin; free from hard pulp; sweet and sprightly.

WHITE GRAPES

Green Mountain. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive; skin thin; ripens early.

Moore's Diamond. Vine a vigorous grower and prolific; bunches large and compact; color delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe. Ripens before Concord.

Niagara. A strong grower and hardy; bunches large and compact; berries as large as Concord; quality good. Best all-around white Grape.

GOOSEBERRIES

Require the same treatment as Currants; good high culture, and relentless warfare against the Currant worm.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Downing. Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; juicy and good; vigorous and productive.

Houghton's Seedling. Medium size, bears abundant and regular crops; fruit smooth, red.

Red Jacket. A new Gooseberry of high promise.

ENGLISH VARIETIES

The varieties of English Gooseberries are almost innumerable; the fruit large and handsome and of high quality. We offer only the sorts best adapted to our climate, most of them being unreliable because of mildew.

Industry. Vigorous upright growth; very productive and a good market variety. Color dark red; of agreeable flavor.

White Smith. Fruit large, roundish, oblong; best quality.

RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. The best blackcap Raspberry. Size large; of highest quality.

Cuthbert. *Queen of the Market.* Red; very productive. The standard red Raspberry.

Golden Queen. Hardy, vigorous, productive and of good quality.

Japan Wineberry. A showy plant. It bears large crops of fruit of exceptional value for jams and jellies.

Kansas. A superior blackcap.

St. Regis. A variety said to produce fruit for four months. Brilliant crimson; good quality.

STRAWBERRIES

Layer plants in April, October and November.

Pot-grown plants in August, September and April.

Plant in April, September to November, in good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Set in rows 3 feet by 15 inches for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the Fall, uncover crown early in the Spring. Make new plantations annually in rich, well prepared soil.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized to obtain fruit.

Brandywine. The berries are large, glossy red, and of excellent quality; season medium to late.

Bubach (P). Strong grower, productive of large, bright scarlet berries.

Gandy. One of the standard market berries; ripens late; firm and of good quality.

Glen Mary. A superb variety which unites large size, great productiveness and good quality. Early.

Marshall. An exceedingly handsome, high-colored large berry of extra fine quality; ripens early.

ASPARAGUS

To make a good Asparagus bed the plants may be set in the Fall or early Spring. Prepare a piece of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of manure. Select two-year or strong one-year plants, and for a garden set in rows 20 by 12 inches.

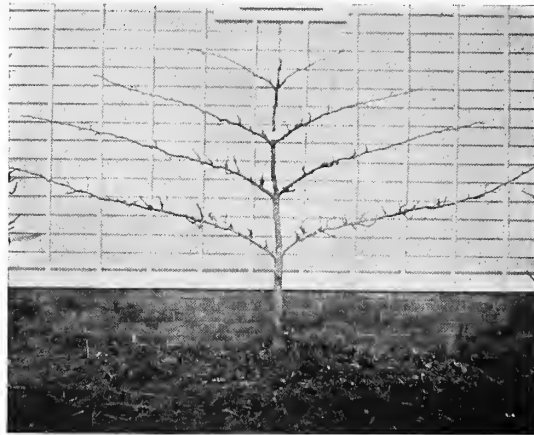
We offer **Barr's Mammoth**, **Conover's Colossal** and **Palmetto**.

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.



Cuthbert Raspberry



Trained Fruit Tree

TRAINED FRUIT TREES FOR FRUIT HOUSES AND GARDENS

We can supply **trained fruit trees** in large variety, different forms and sizes, and the choicest varieties for fruit houses and gardens.

Owing to the increasing demand for trained fruit trees, both for fruit houses and gardens, it is desirable that orders be entered as far in advance of the shipping season as possible.

Apples, Pears and Plums are usually grown as **cordons** or in the **horizontal-trained** form. Also as pyramids.

Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines, fan-trained for covering walls, trellises, etc. Also in pyramid form.

INSECT REMEDIES

White Hellebore and **Pyrethrum**. Preferably in water, 1 ounce to 3 gallons; or dry, mix with $\frac{1}{4}$ part of flour to make it adhesive. Hellebore and Pyrethrum are used chiefly on ripening fruit, as they lose their poisonous properties when exposed to the air for a few hours.

Arsenate of Lead. 1 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons. It does not burn the foliage. It is especially desirable for its sticking properties for all fruits and for some truck crops, especially Cabbage. It is also easy to prepare and easy to apply.

Tobacco Water. Boil stems and strain liquid. Add water to make 2 gallons of liquid to each pound of stems used. For soft-bodied insects: The efficiency of tobacco water will be increased by stirring in 1 pound of whale oil soap to each 50 gallons.

Lime-Sulphur. Lime, 20 pounds; sulphur, 15 pounds; water to make 50 gallons. Boil one to

two hours with a small quantity of water, then dilute to 50 gallons with boiling water. Do not let mixture become cold; spray while yet warm. For Winter or early Spring use.

Kerosene Emulsion. Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for five or ten minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark-lice or scale. Cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated.

Soluble Oil Preparations. There are now a number of these on the market that are giving most excellent results, and are particularly recommended for the treatment of plants infested with San Jose scale.

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